

Operational Considerations of PV and Wind Generation

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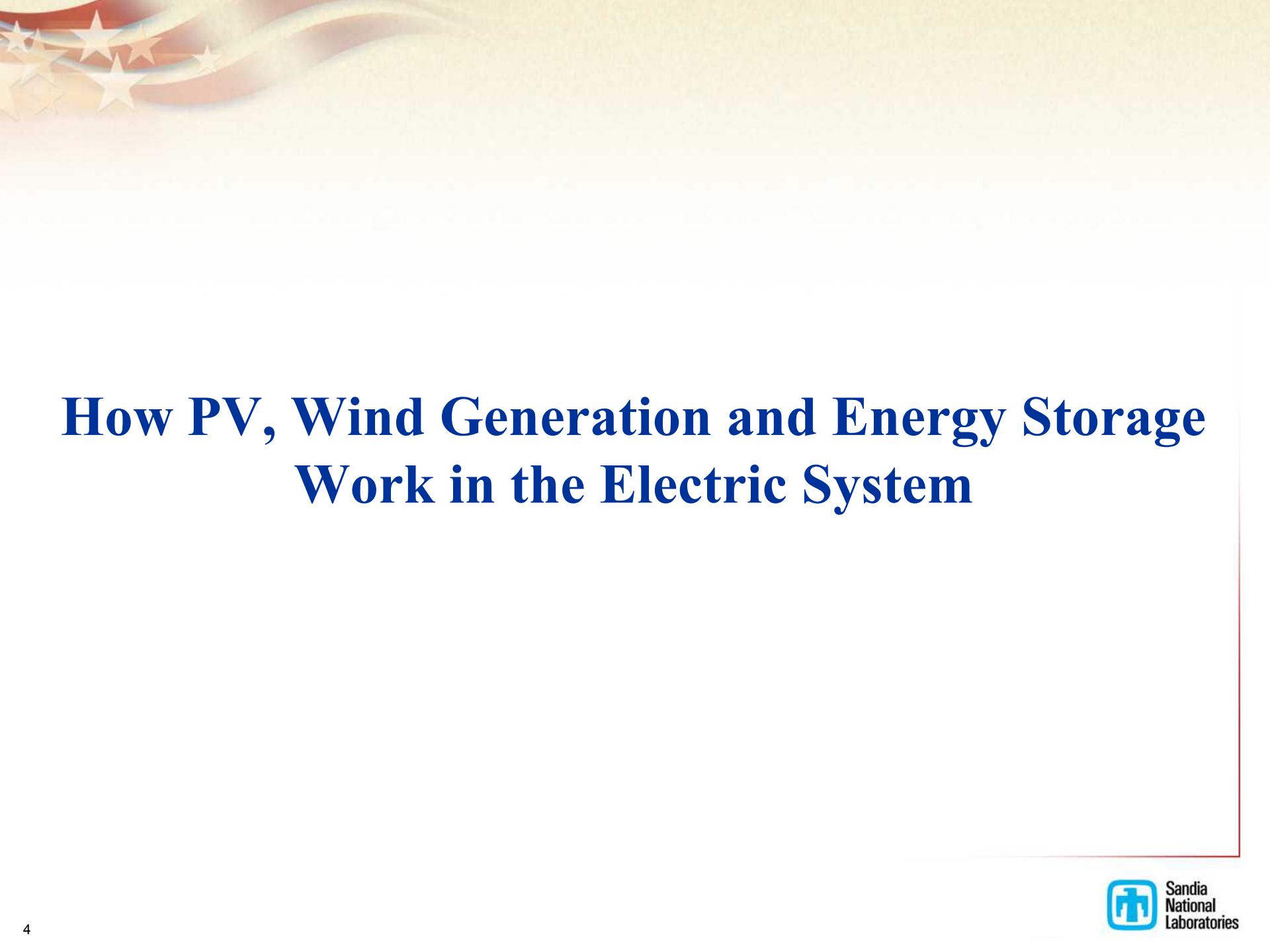
Outline of Presentation

- **My background and experience**
- **How PV and wind generation work in the electric system**
- **The effects of their intermittency**
- **Experience in other electric systems**
- **How they might be applied in Jordan**



My Background and Experience

- Born and grew up in Hyderabad, India
- Moved to USA for higher education
- Lived in Albuquerque, New Mexico for 37 years
- 13 years experience in electric company
 - System Expansion Planning, Coal Power Plants, Cogeneration, Solar and Wind Generation
- 20 years experience Sandia National Laboratories
 - Battery Energy Storage, Distributed Generation, Microgrids, Integration of PV, Wind and Energy Storage in Electric Systems
 - Projects in Alaska, Mexico, mainland USA and Hawaii

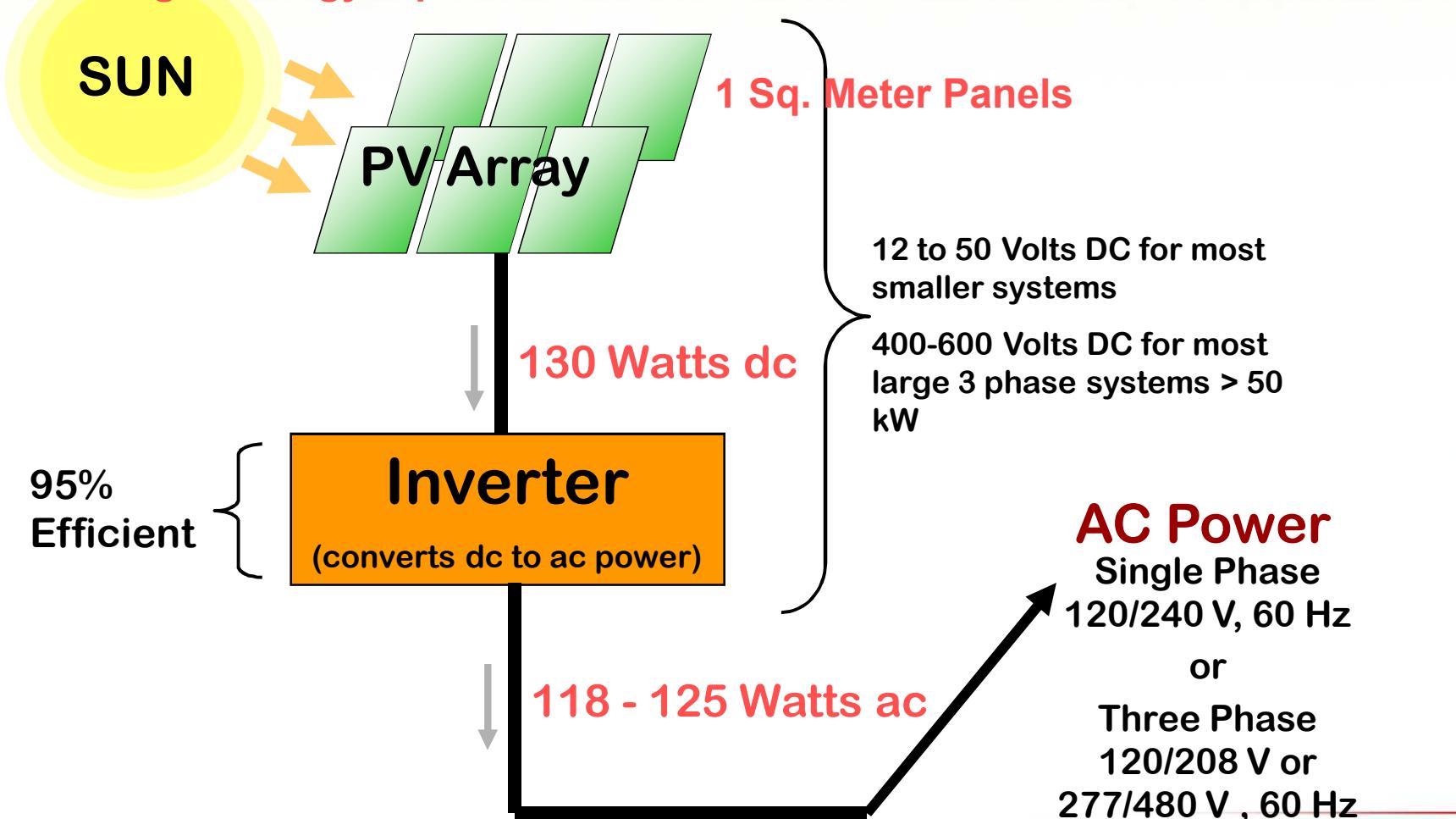


How PV, Wind Generation and Energy Storage Work in the Electric System

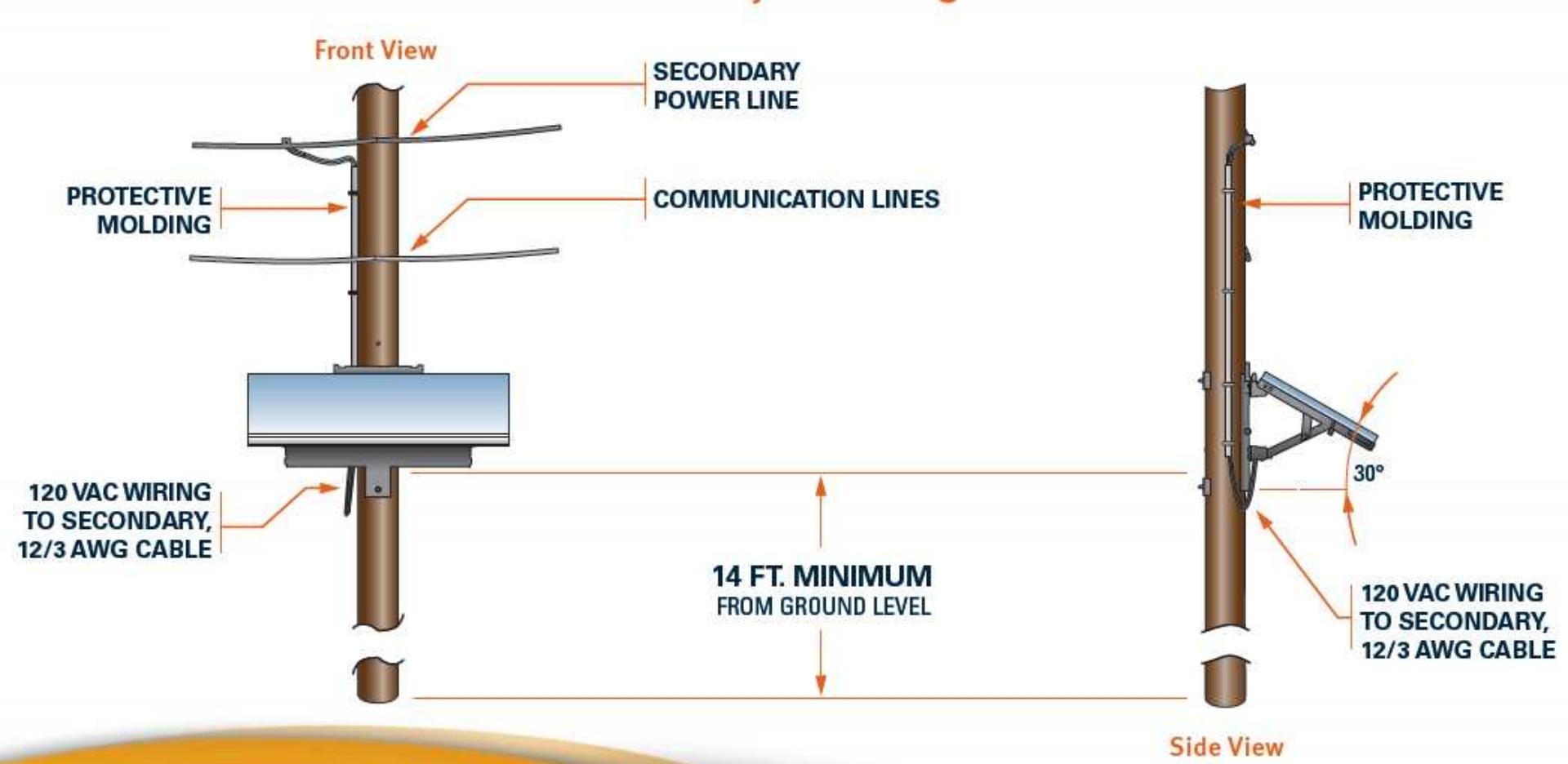
- **PV and Wind depend on intermittent availability of sun and wind**
- **PV and Battery Storage systems have no mechanical inertia**
 - There is no rotating “mass” as in a conventional generator
 - Both depend on power electronics to “imitate” a conventional generator
 - Short circuit current limitation
 - Very fast response and ramp rates

Schematic of a Simple PV System

1000 Watts Light Energy/Sq. Meter











1.5MW Hawaii's largest Solar Farm in service December 2008

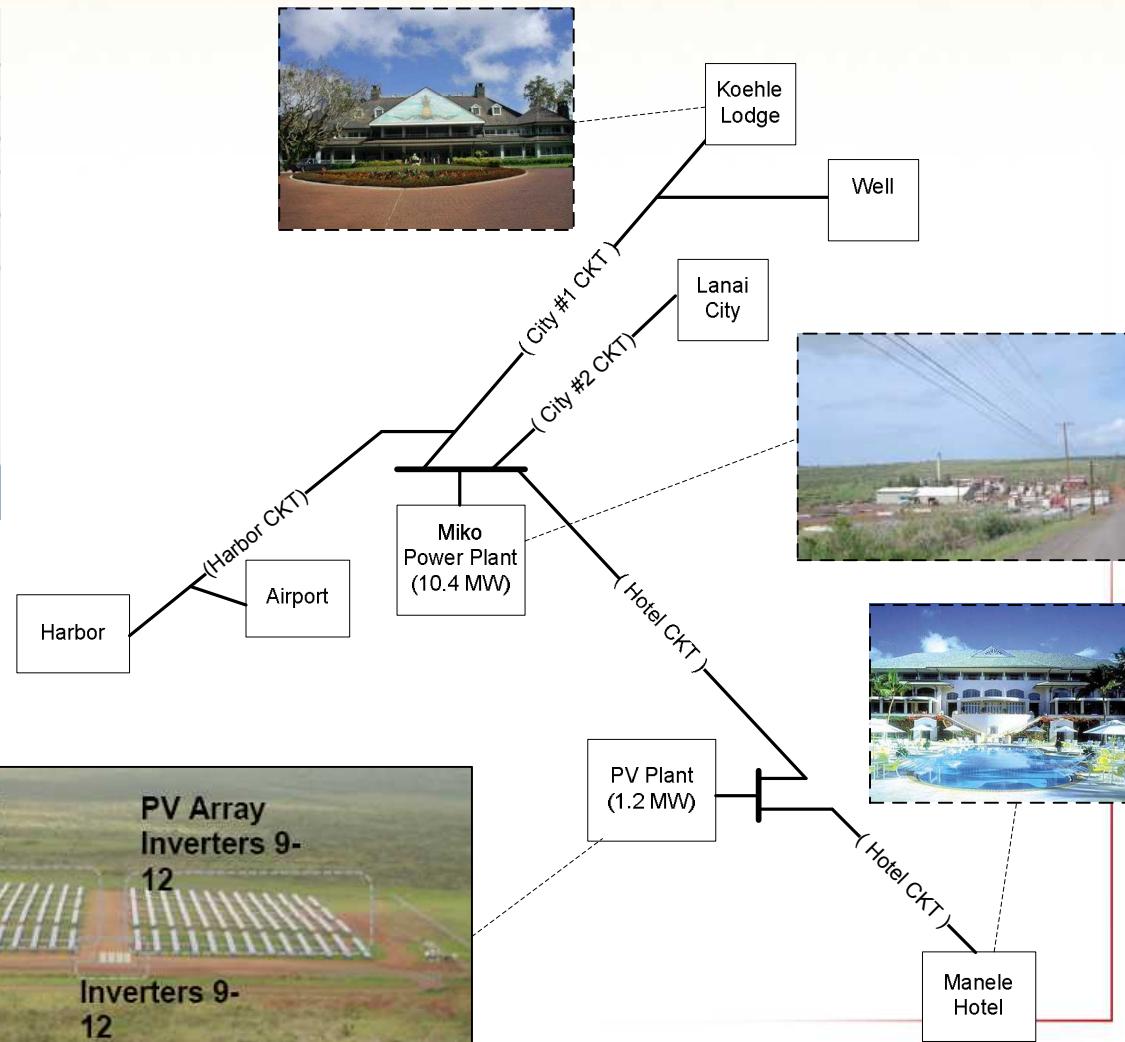
10 acres, 12 separate arrays, 7,000+ panels, tracker system

3,000MWhour production = 30% of Lanai's daytime peak demand, 10% of Lanai's annual demand

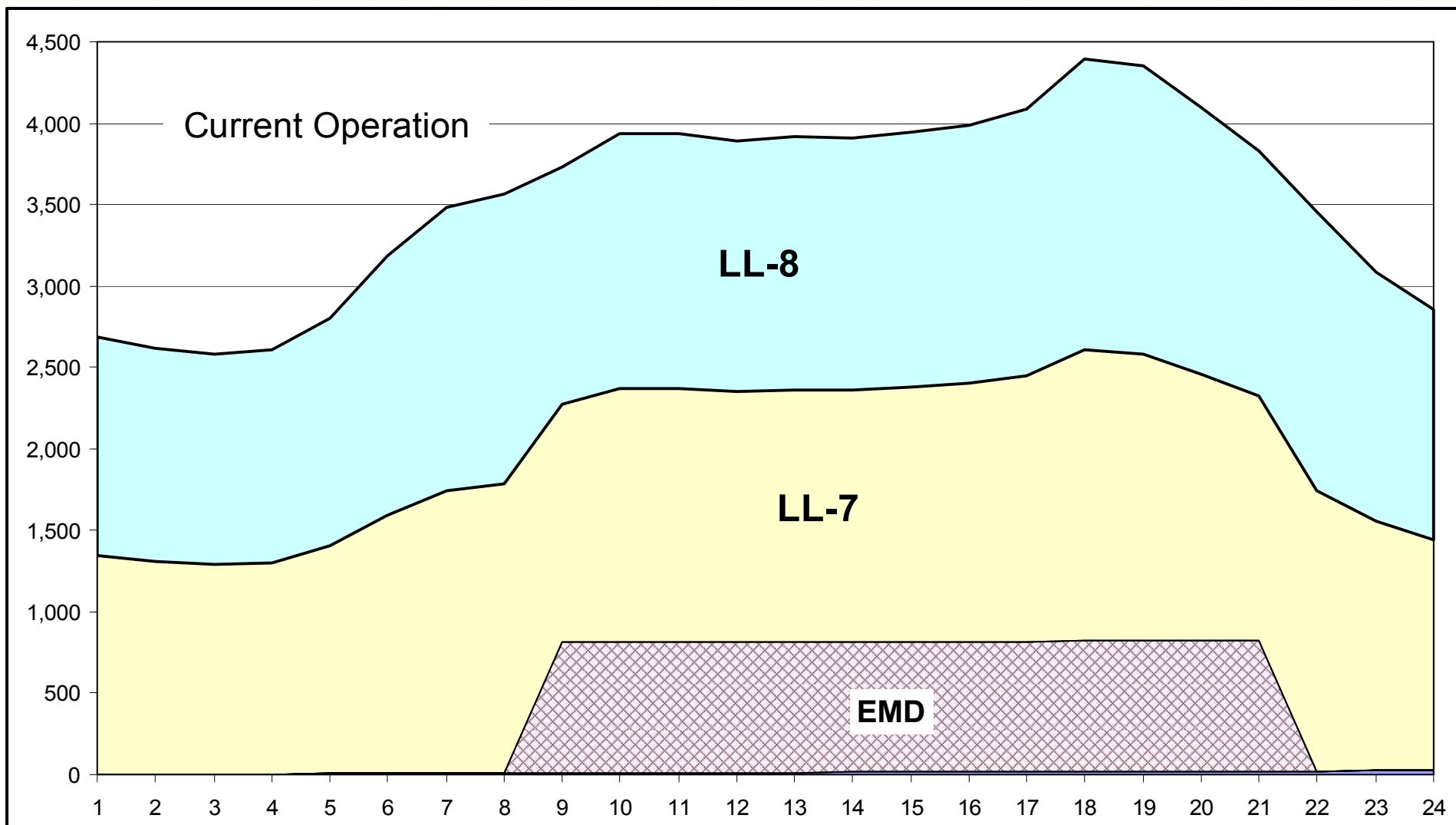
2,300 tons of carbon dioxide emissions eliminated annually = 5,000 barrels of oil or 237,000 gallons of gasoline



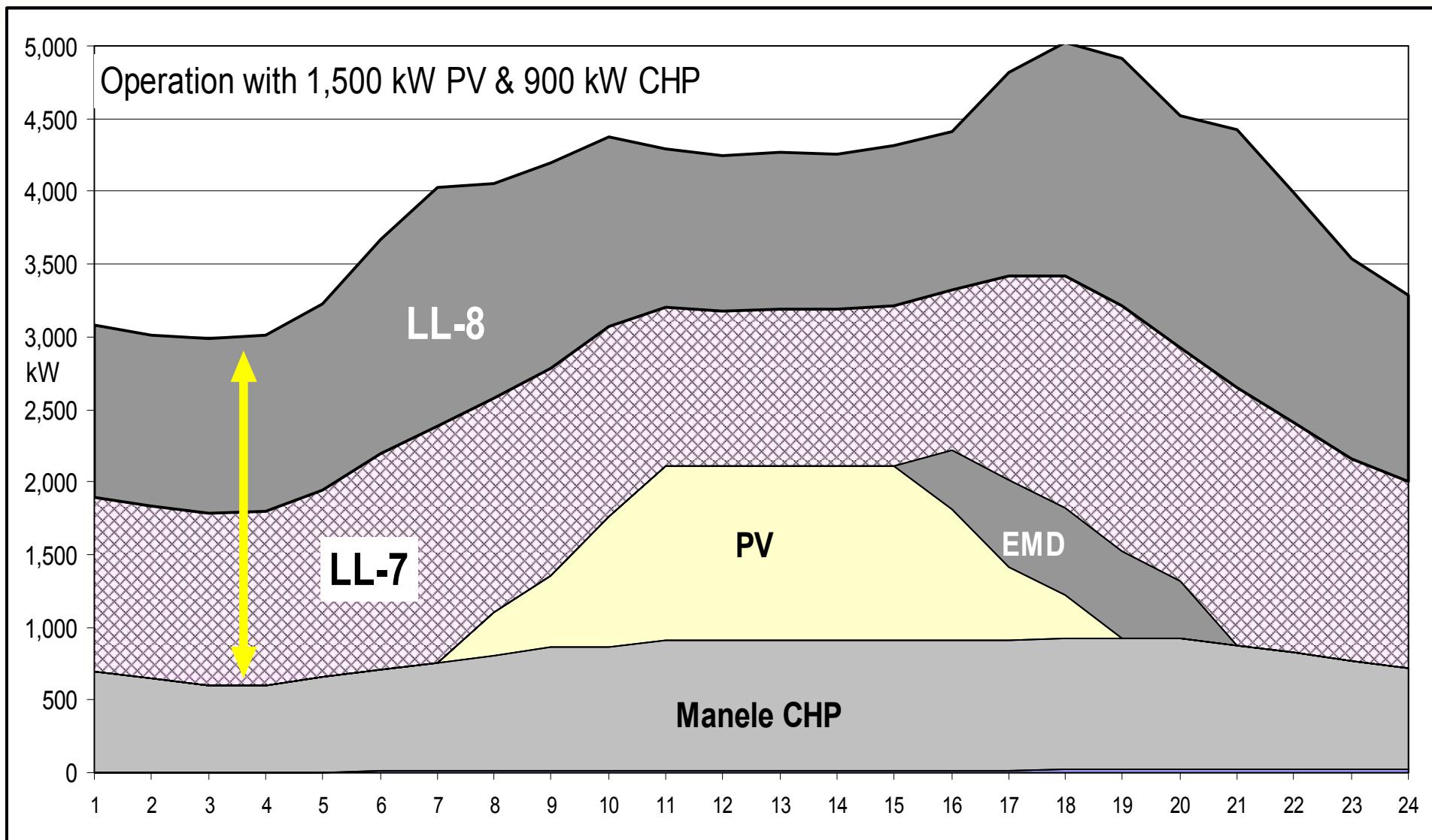
Lanai Grid



Lanai Unit Dispatch w/o PV Plant

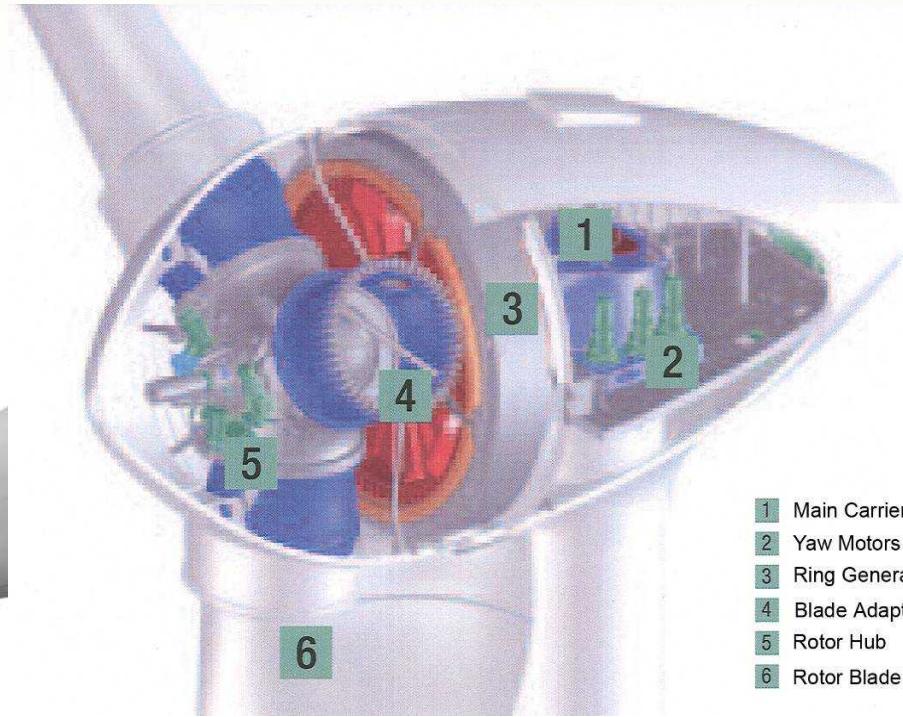
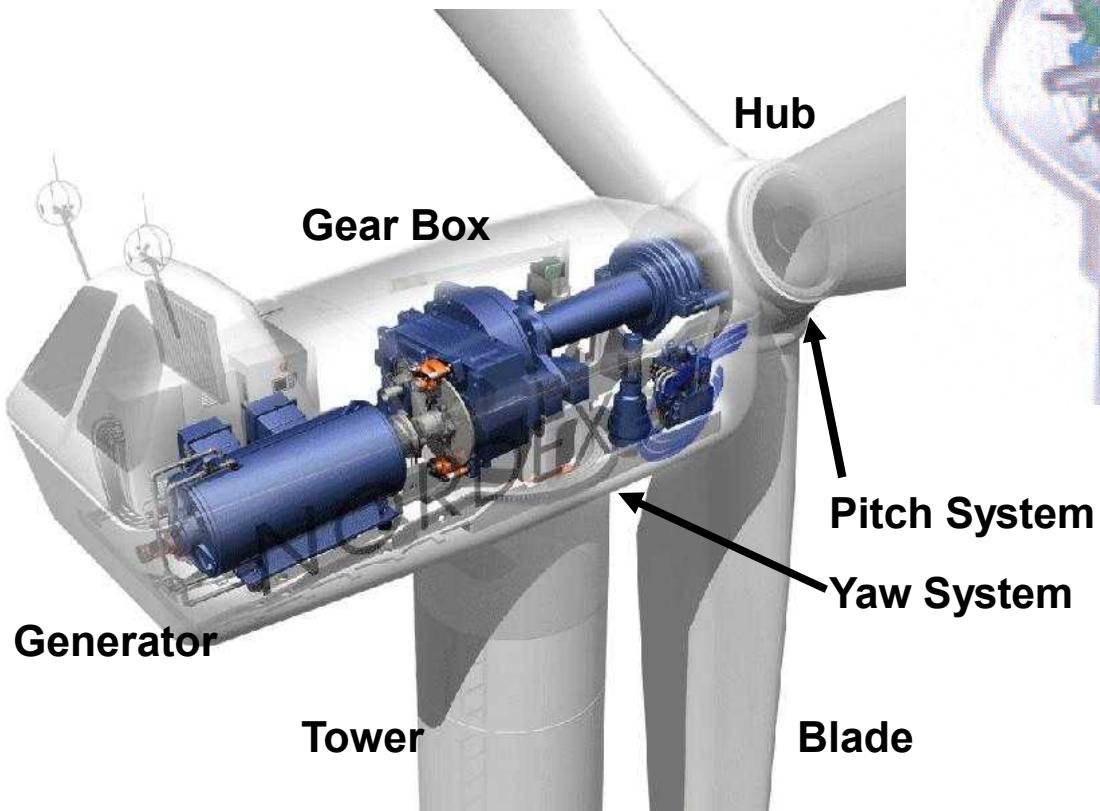


Lanai Unit Dispatch with PV Plant and CHP at Hotel



Wind Turbine Components

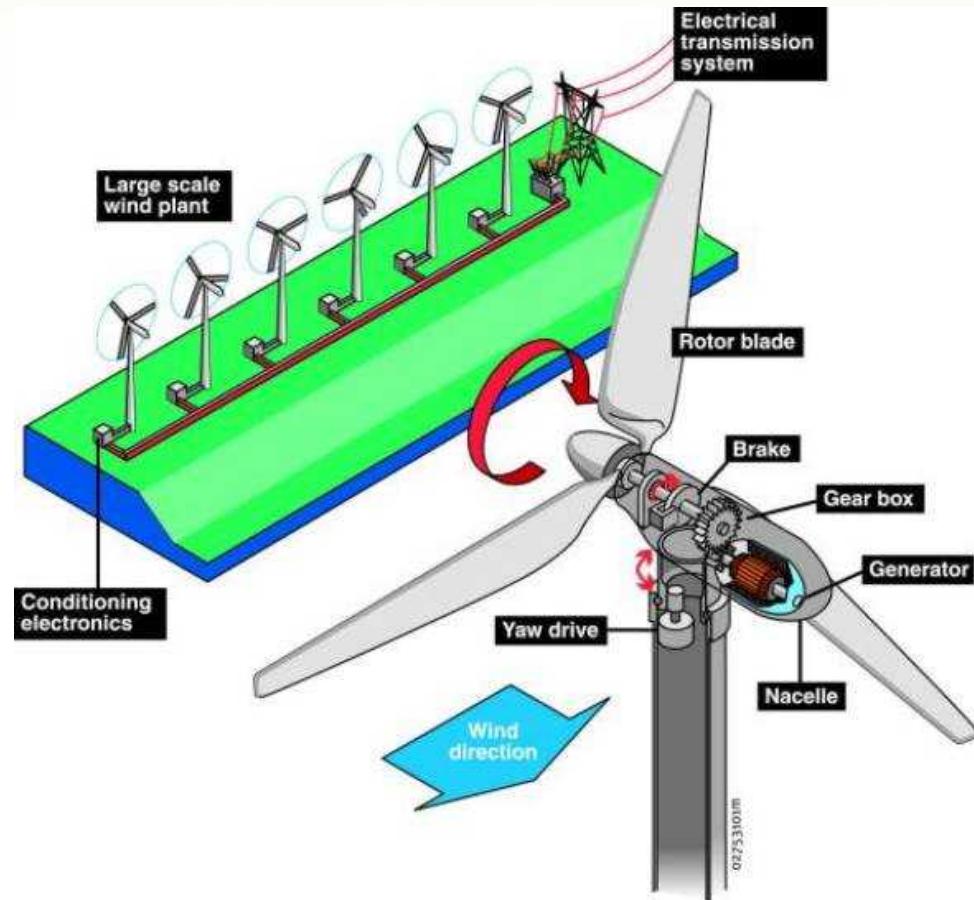
Conventional Drive Train



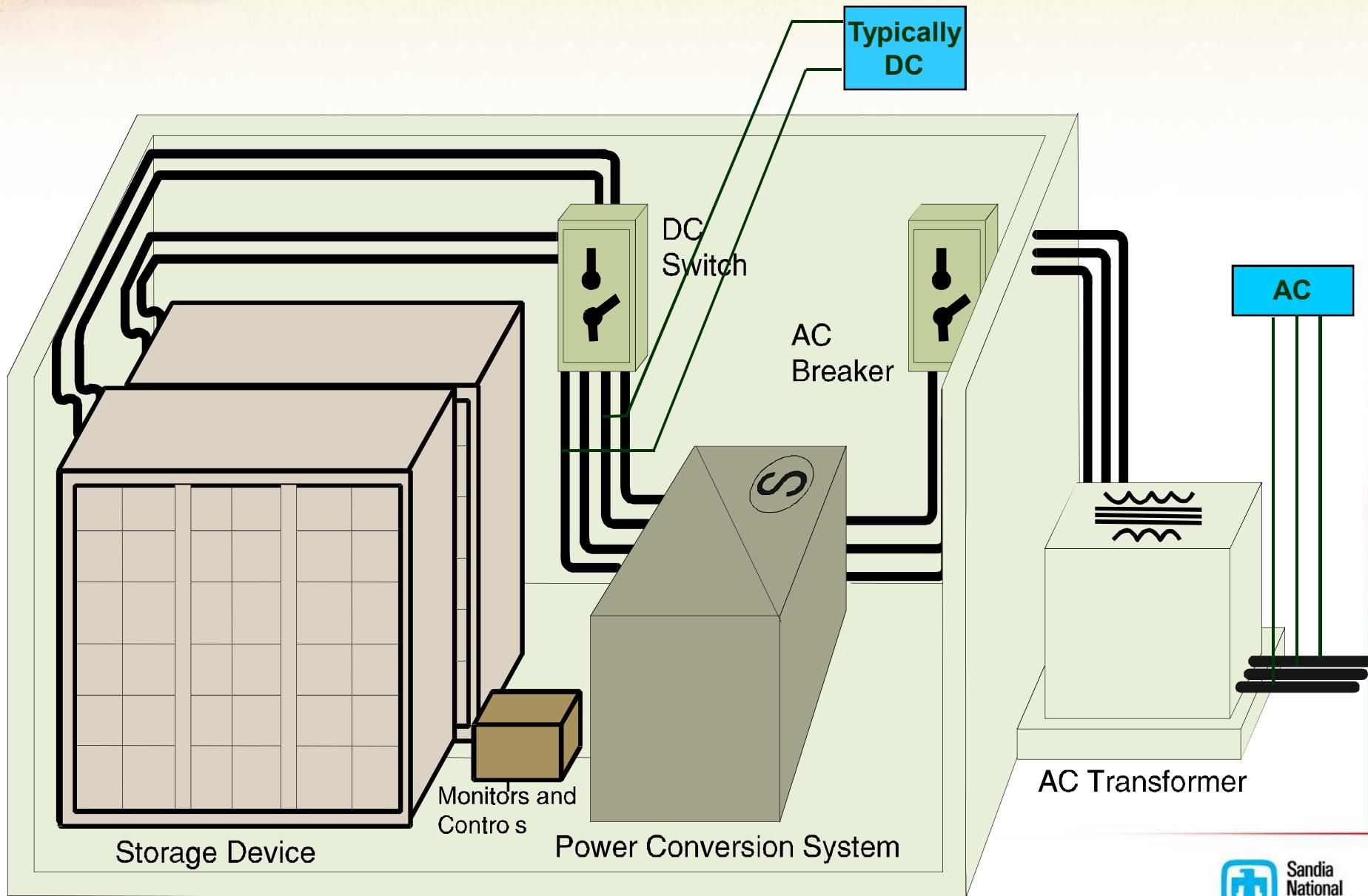
Direct Drive System

Typical Wind Farm Components

- Turbine
- Foundations
- Electrical collection
- Power conditioning
- Substation
- SCADA
- Roads
- Maintenance facilities

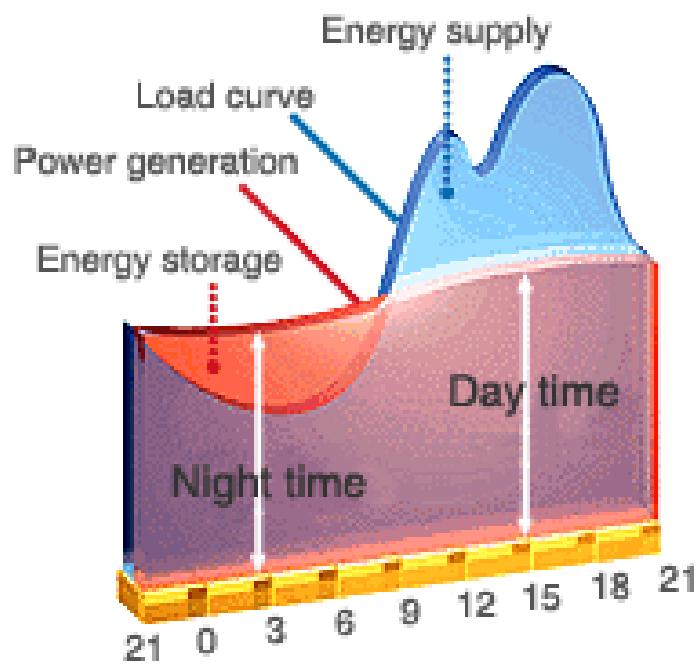


Schematic of an Energy Storage System

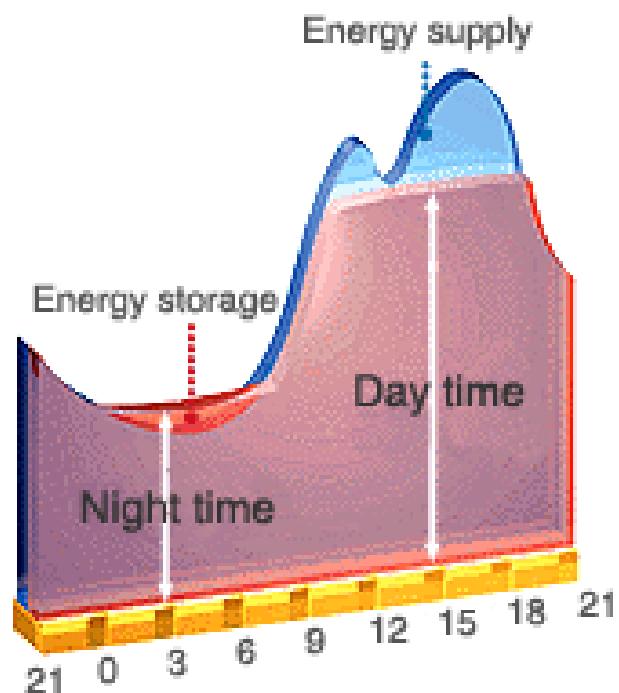


How Energy Storage Works

- Load leveling



- Peak shaving



Source: NGK

Applications and Energy Requirements

Application	Storage Support Time
Frequency Regulation	1 – 5 minutes
Spinning Reserve	15 – 20 minutes
Distribution Upgrade Deferral	1 – 4 hours
Time-of-Use Cost Management	15 minutes – 1 hour
Demand Management	15 minutes – 1 hour
Power Quality	Seconds to 5 minutes



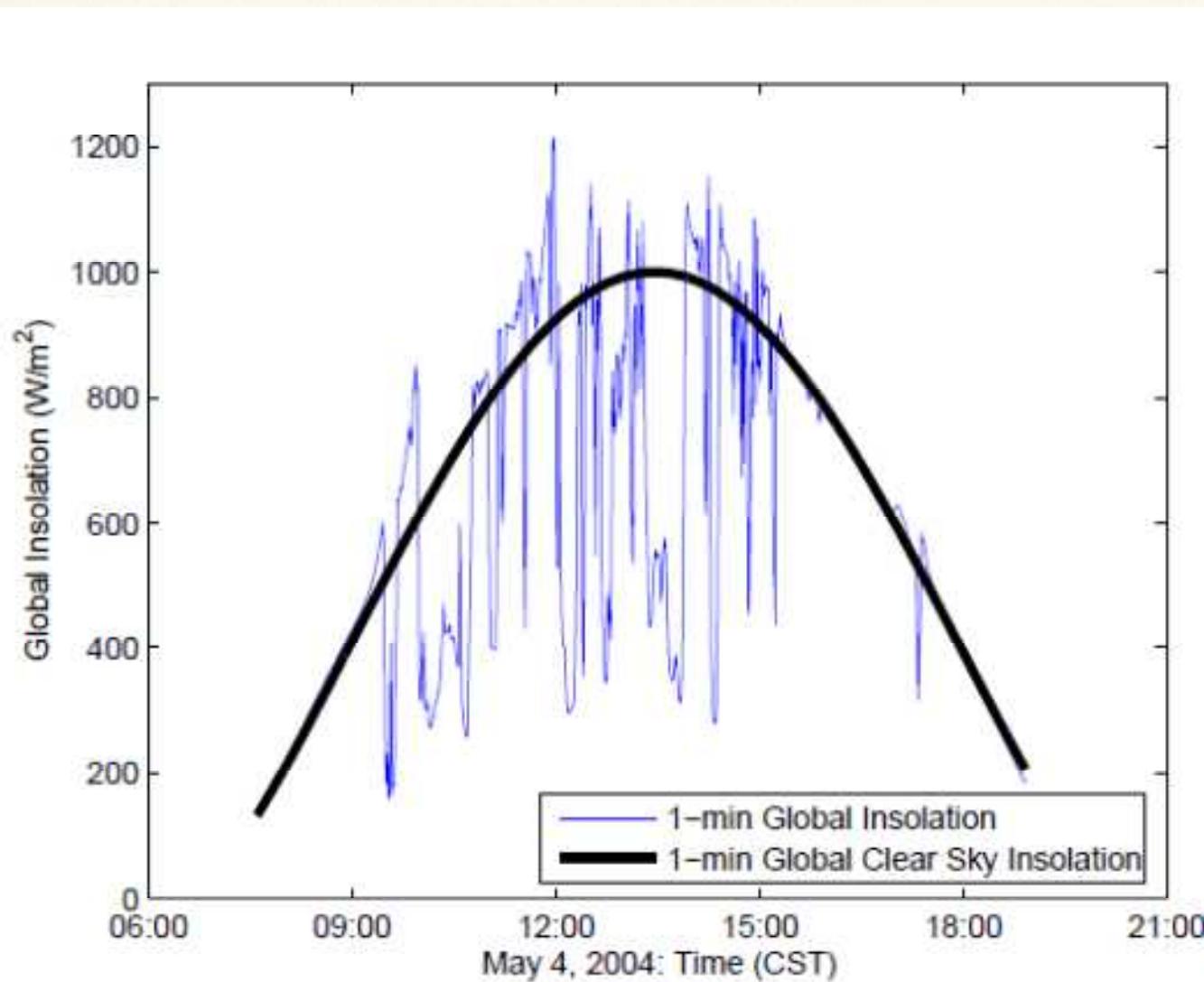
100kW NaS Battery





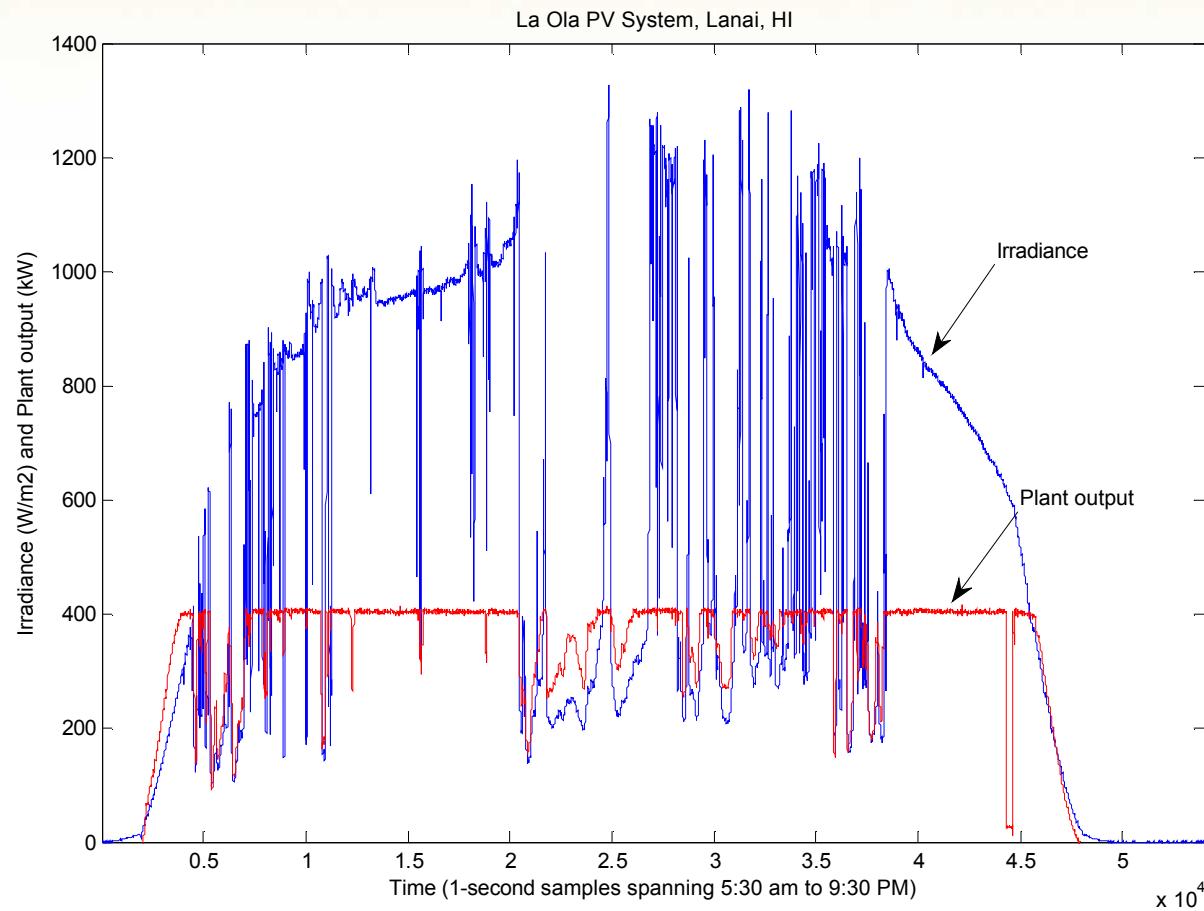
Effects of Intermittency of PV and Wind Generation

Clouds can produce rapid ramps in solar insolation



Source: LBNL analysis of Southern Great Plains data set

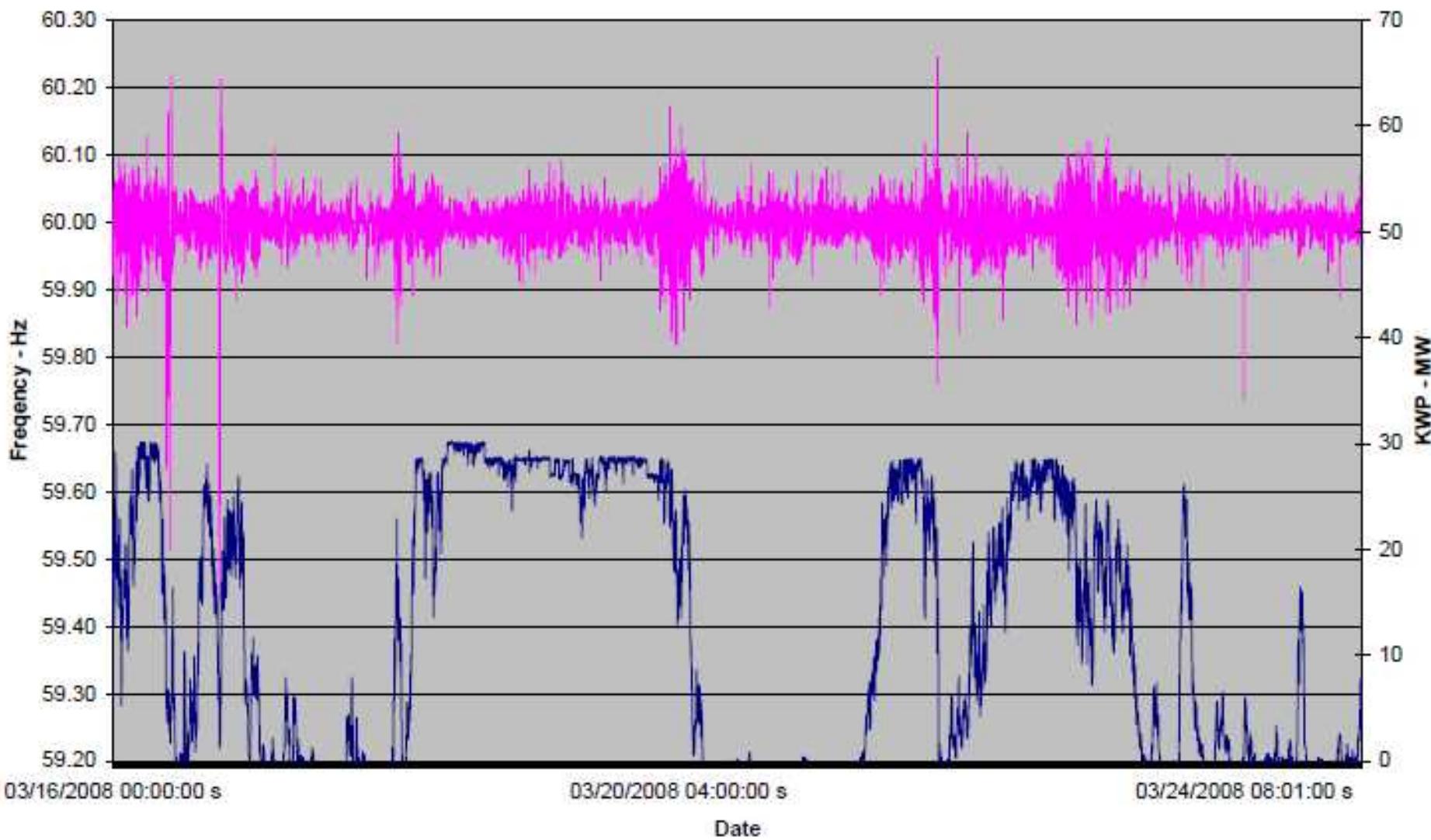
PV Variability in Actual PV System



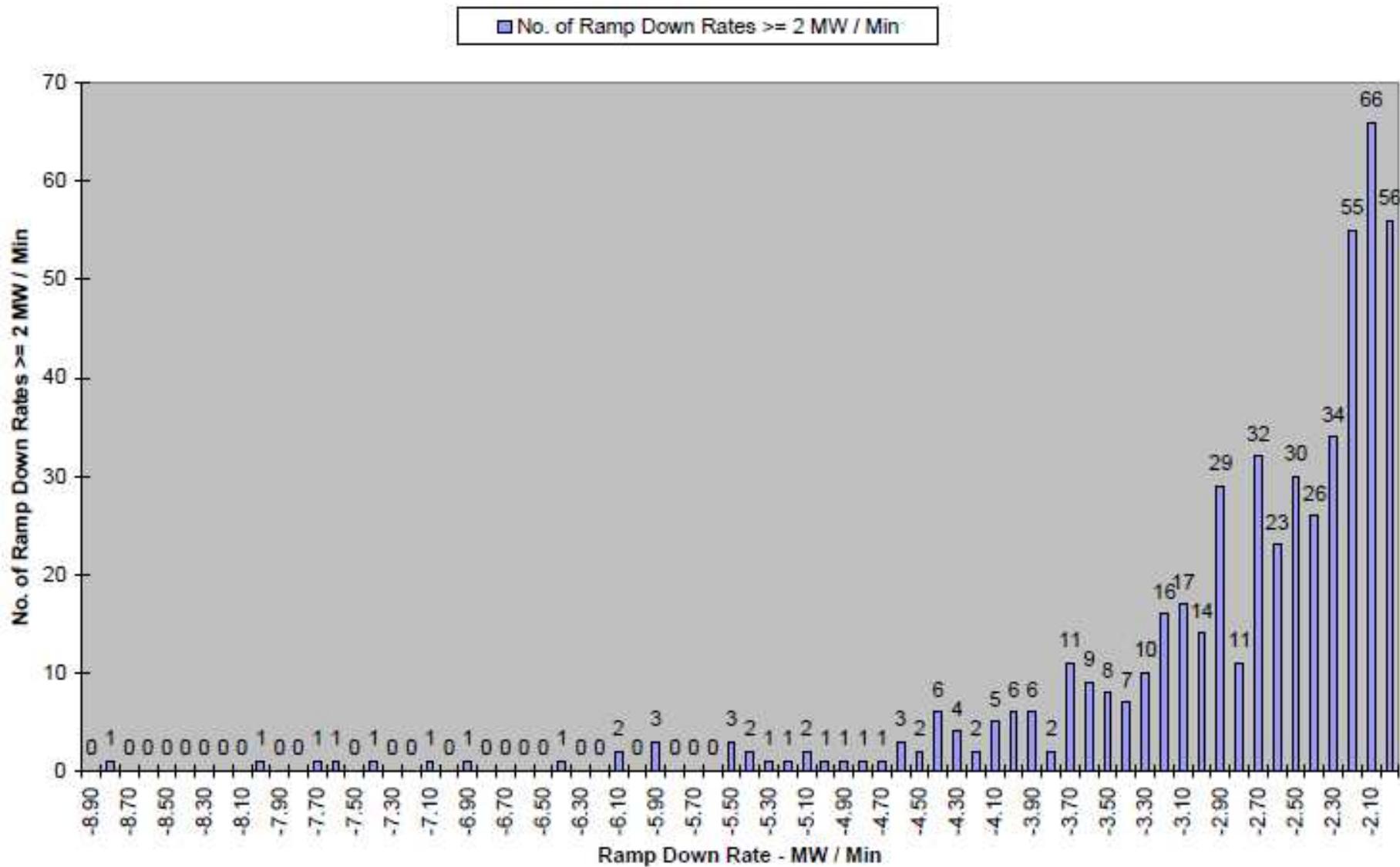
- **Irradiance and PV system ac output A typical partly cloudy day in July**
- **PV system rating: 1,300 kW ac, presently limited to 400 kW ac (intentionally)**

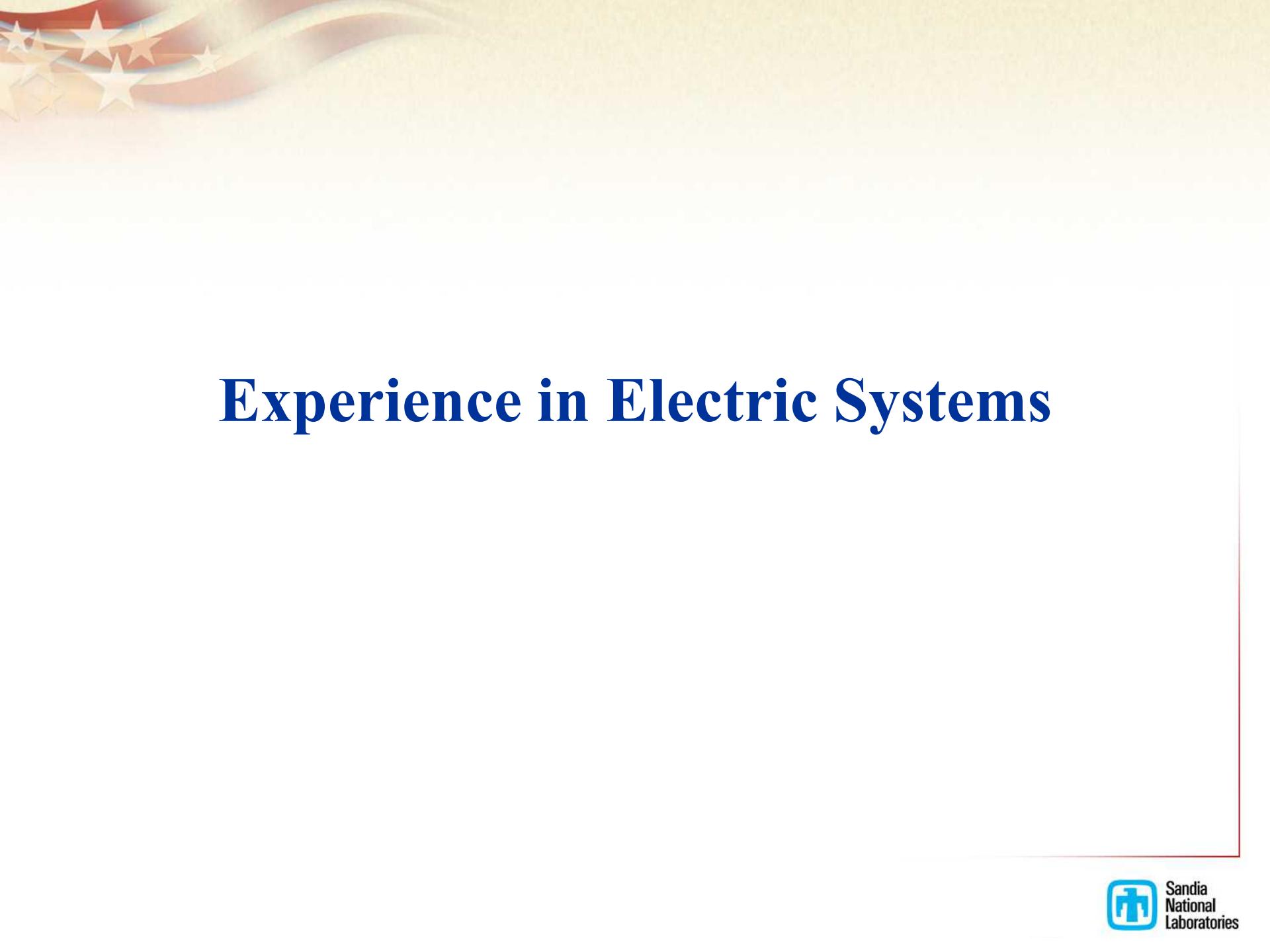
March 16-25 2008 Frequency / KWP MW - One Minute Intervals

Frequency - Hz — KWP - MW



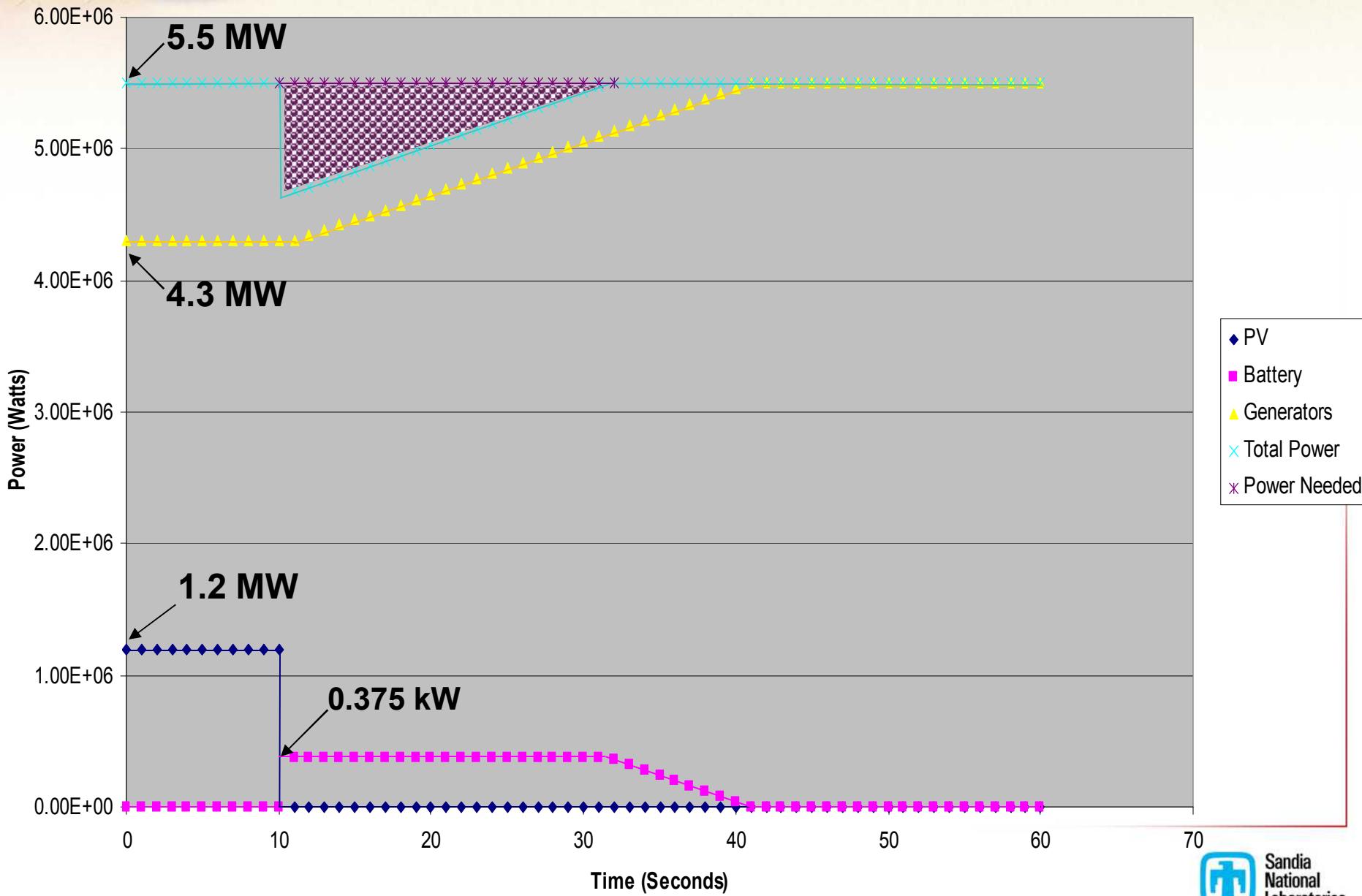
Ramp Down Rates ≥ 2 MW / Min Histogram for December 2007





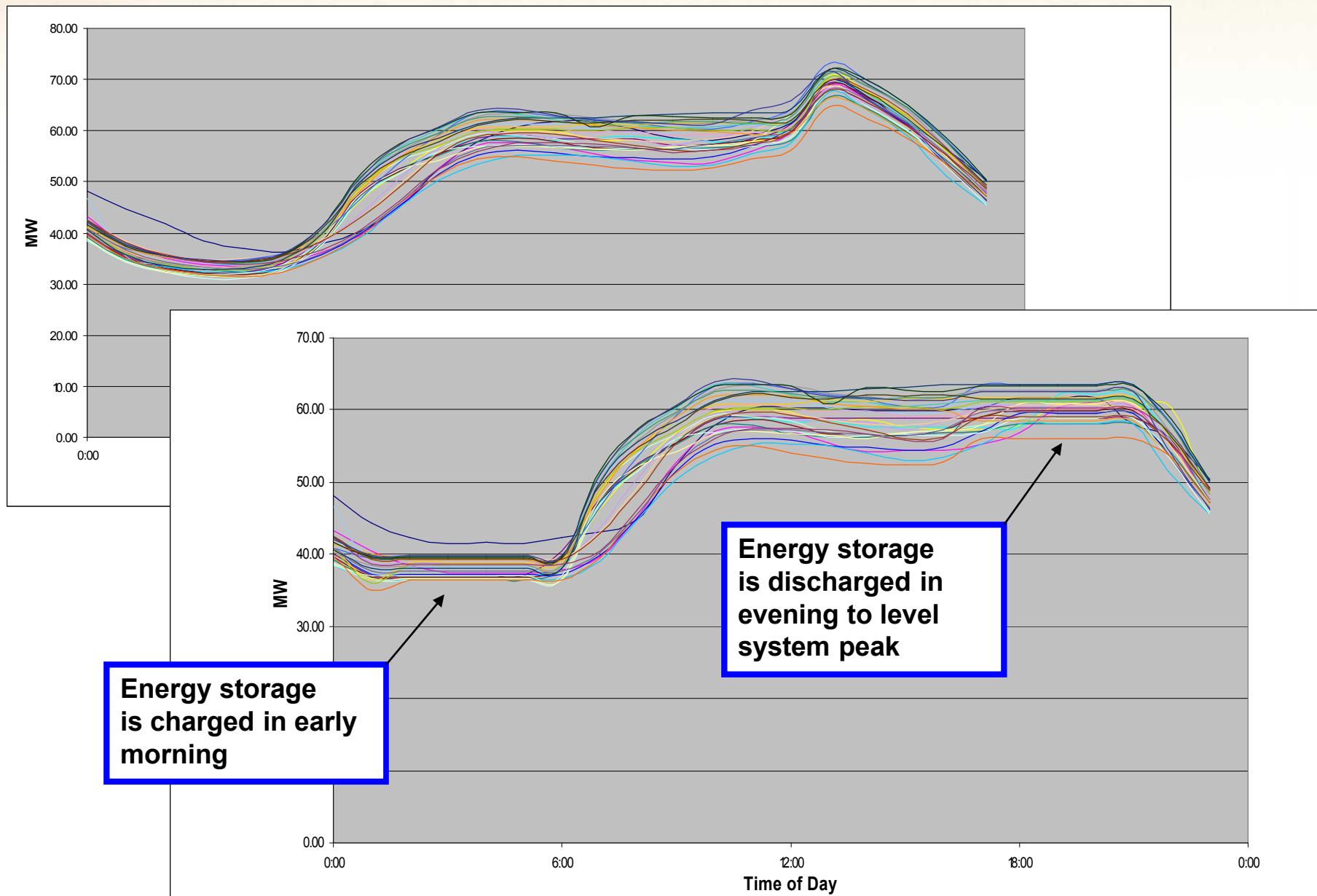
Experience in Electric Systems

Lanai Power System



Daily Load Profiles for January 2006

16 MWh Energy Storage – 85% Efficiency Storage





Two Books Recommended for Reading

- “Technology and Transformation in the American Electric Utility Industry” by Richard Hirsh
- “Small is Profitable” by Amory Lovins



Thank You

Questions and Discussion