

Operational Considerations of PV and Wind Generation

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Abbas Akhil

Energy Storage and Distributed Generation

Sandia National Laboratories

(505) 844-7308

aaakhil@sandia.gov




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**

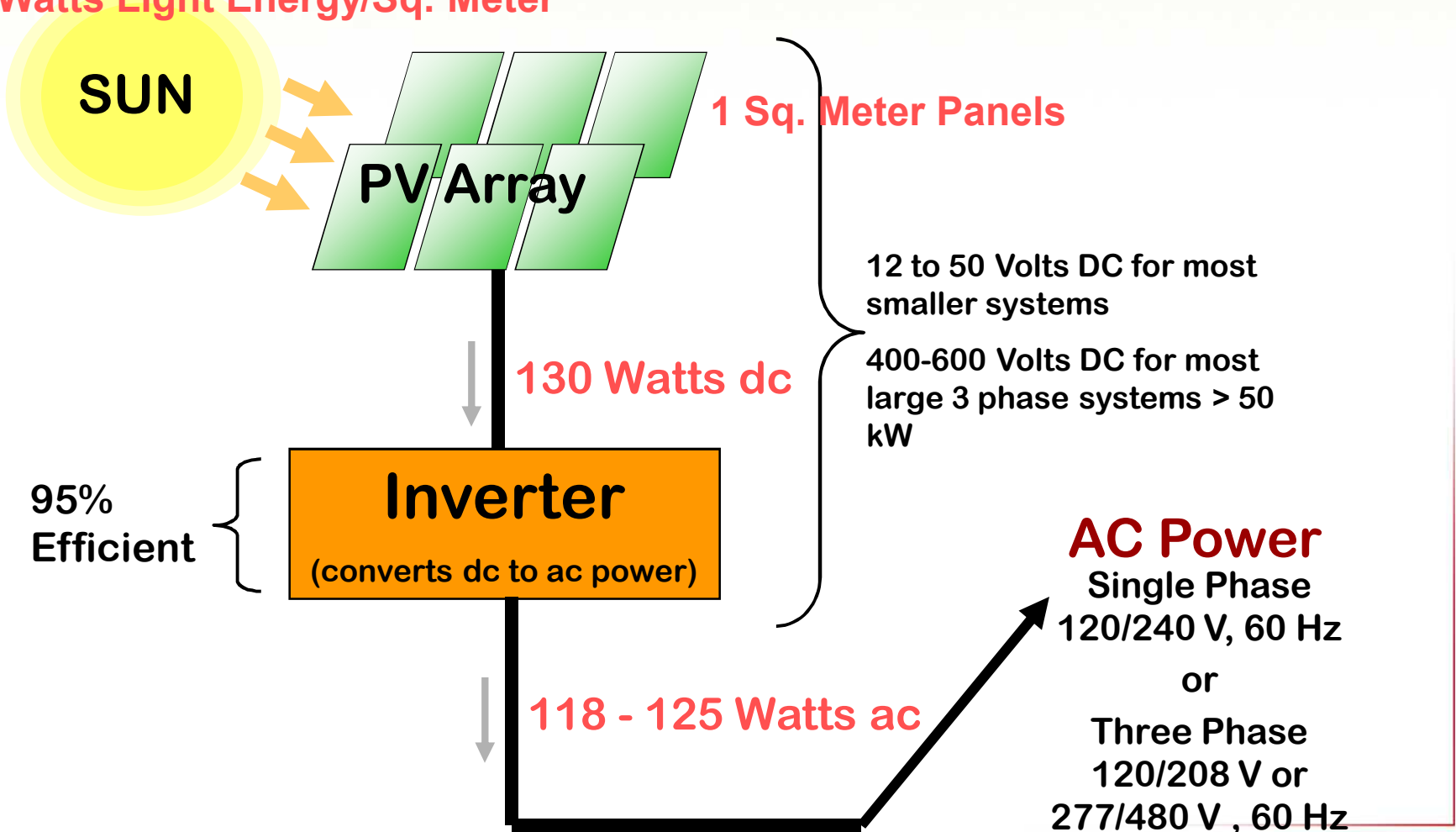


How PV, Wind Generation and Energy Storage Work in the Electric System

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- **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

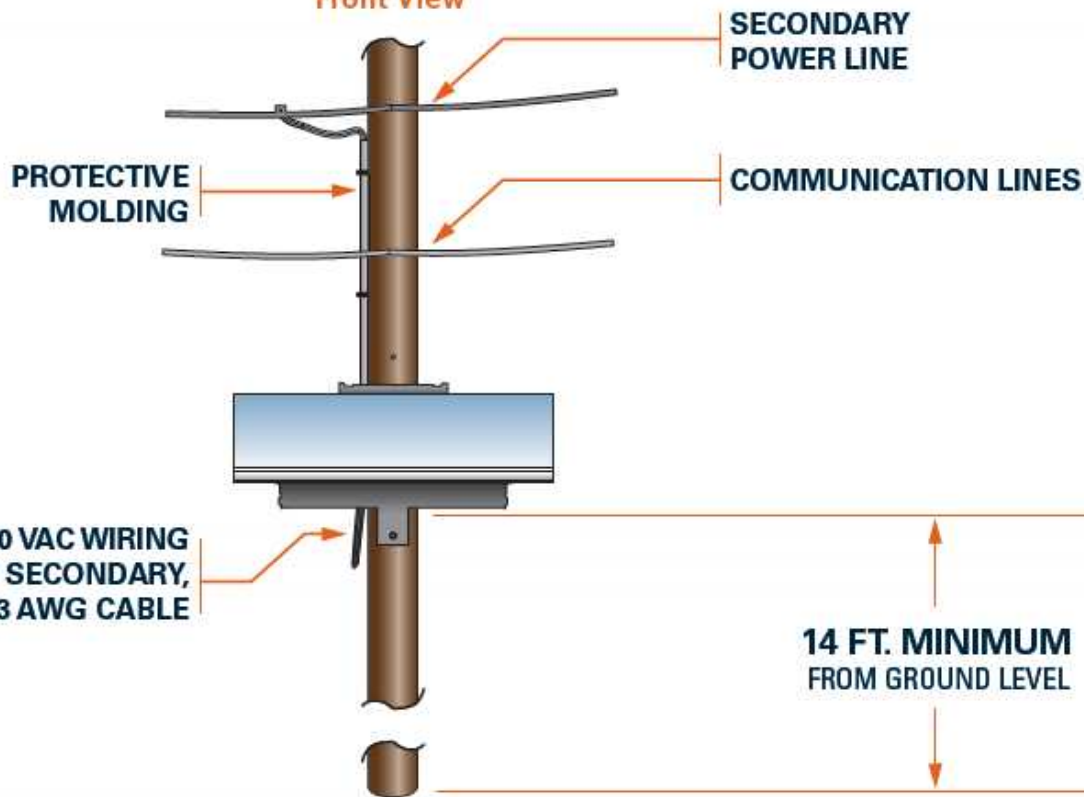
Schematic of a Simple PV System

1000 Watts Light Energy/Sq. Meter

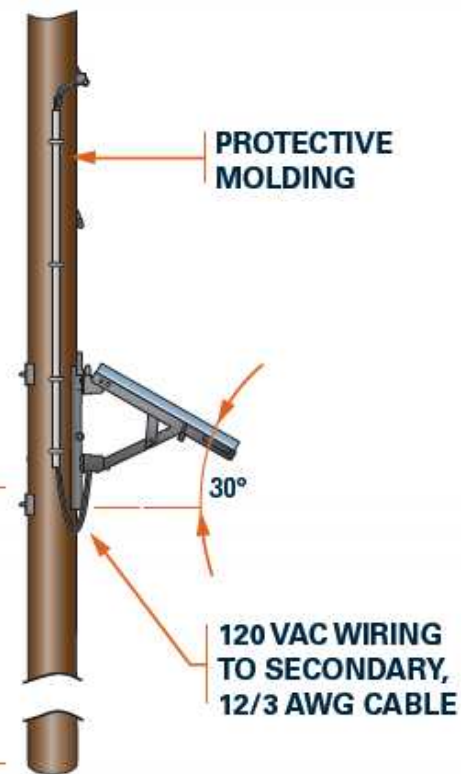




Front View



Side View



Side View







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

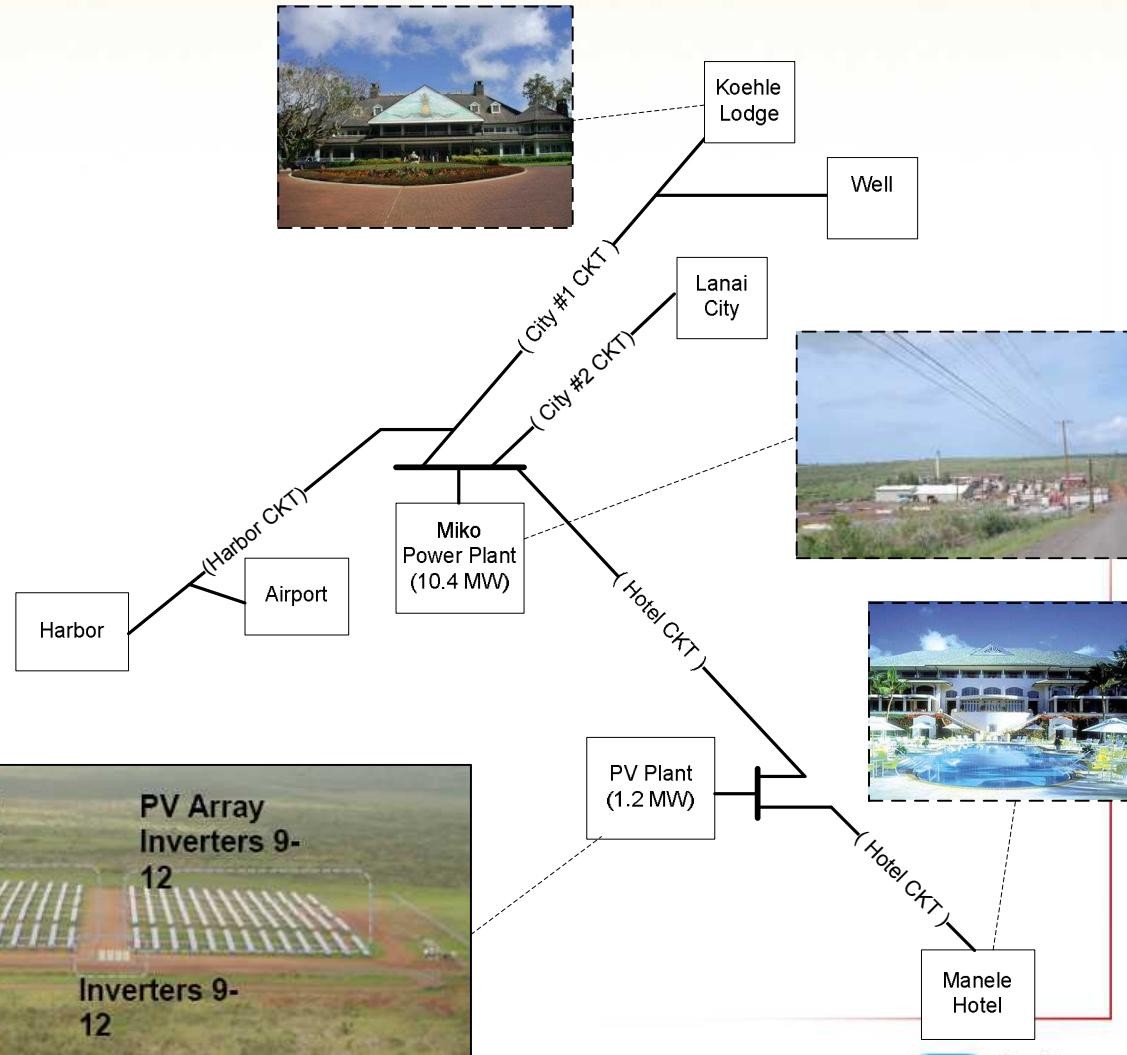
10 acres, 12 separate arrays, 7,000+ panels, tracker system

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

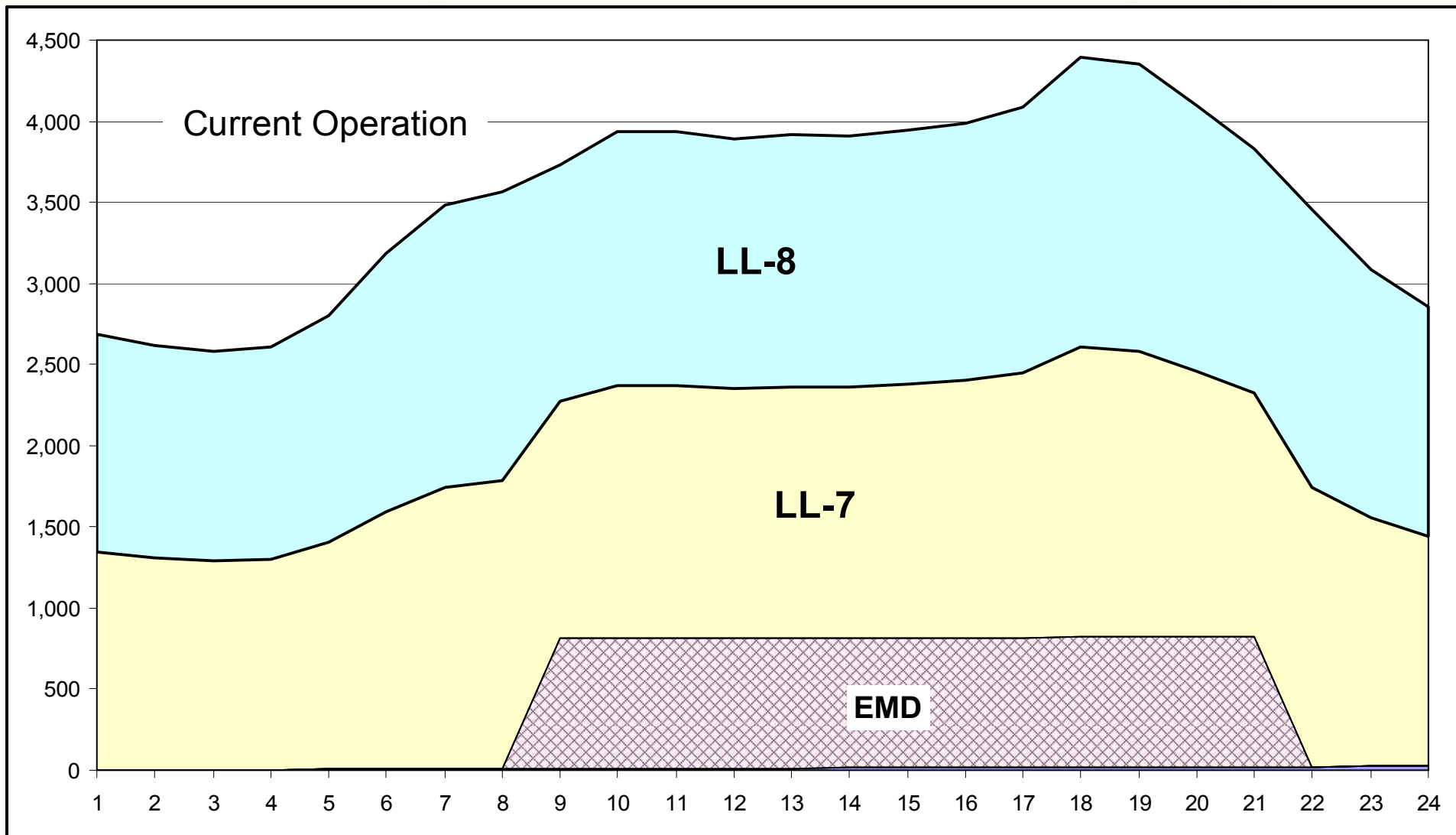
2,300 tons of carbon dioxide emissions eliminated annually = 5,000 barrels of oil or 237,000 gallons of gasoline



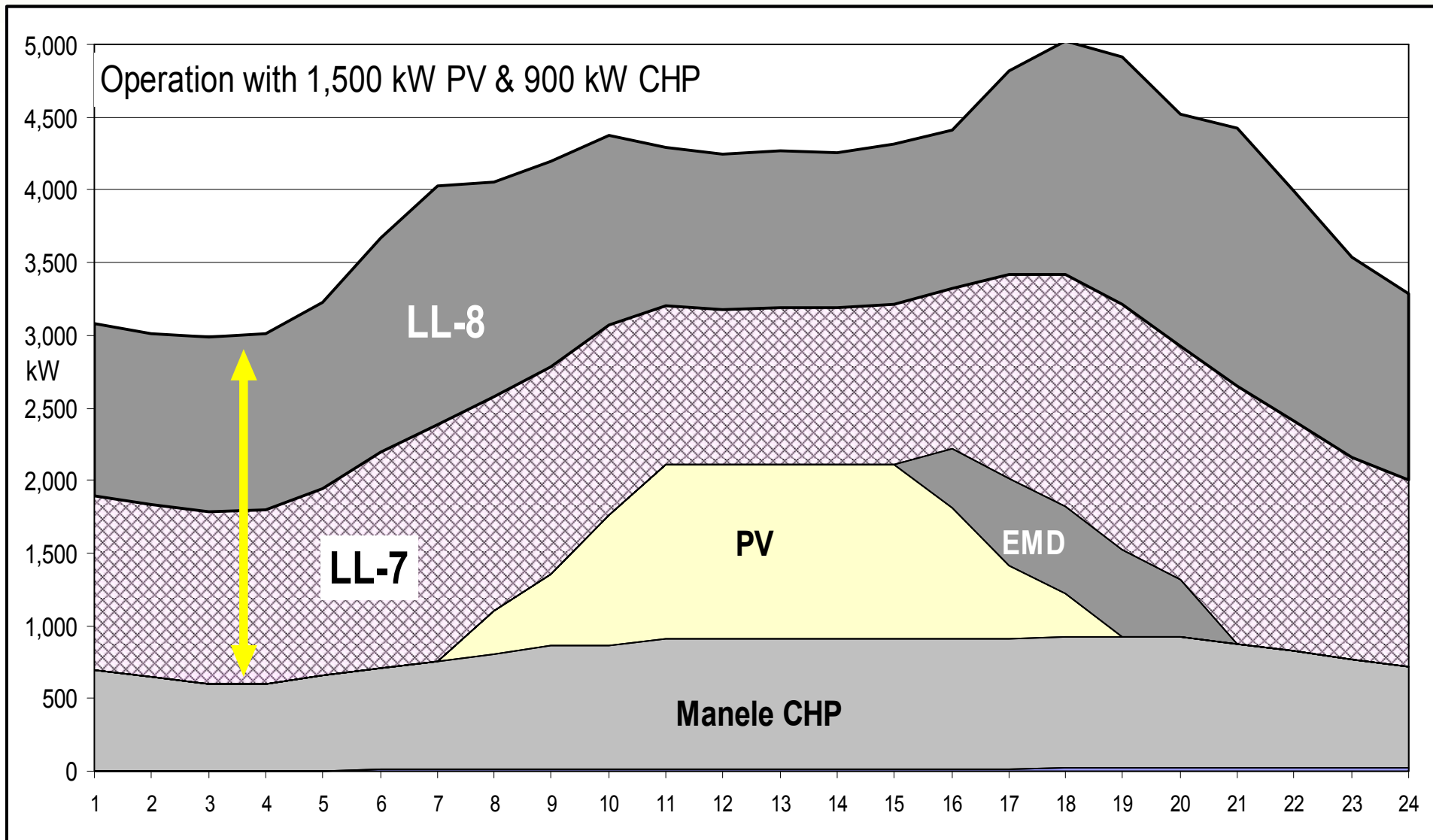
Lanai Grid



Lanai Unit Dispatch w/o PV Plant

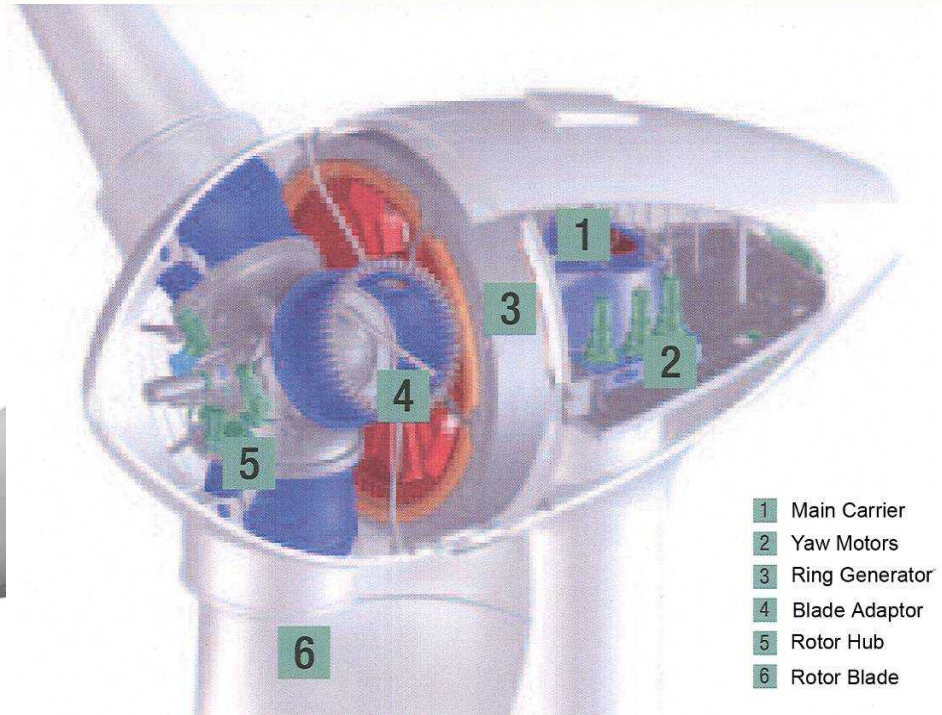
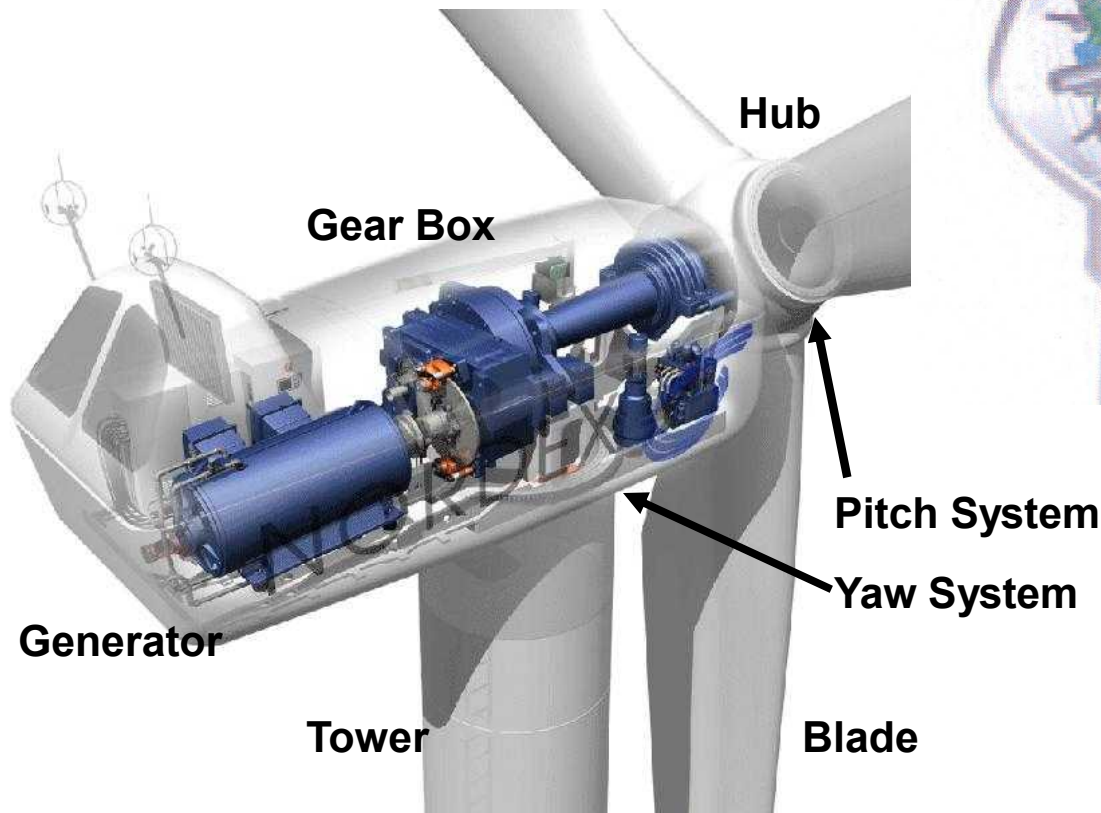


Lanai Unit Dispatch with PV Plant and CHP at Hotel



Wind Turbine Components

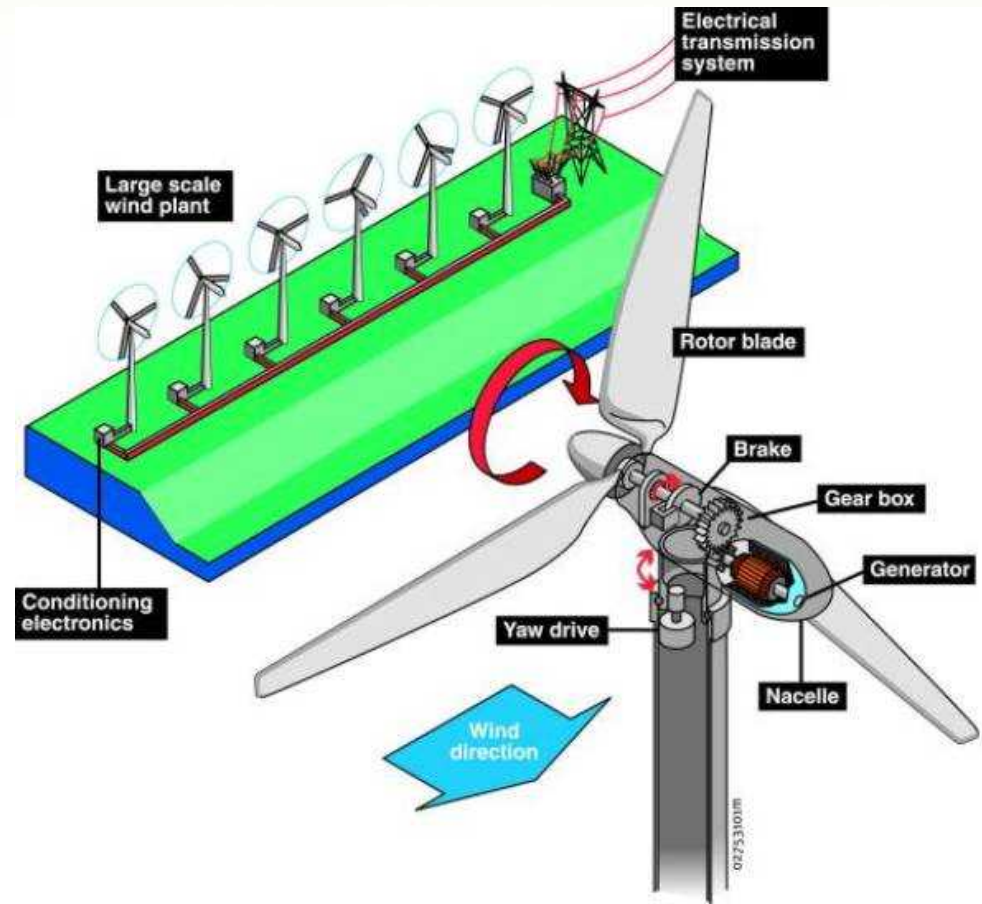
Conventional Drive Train



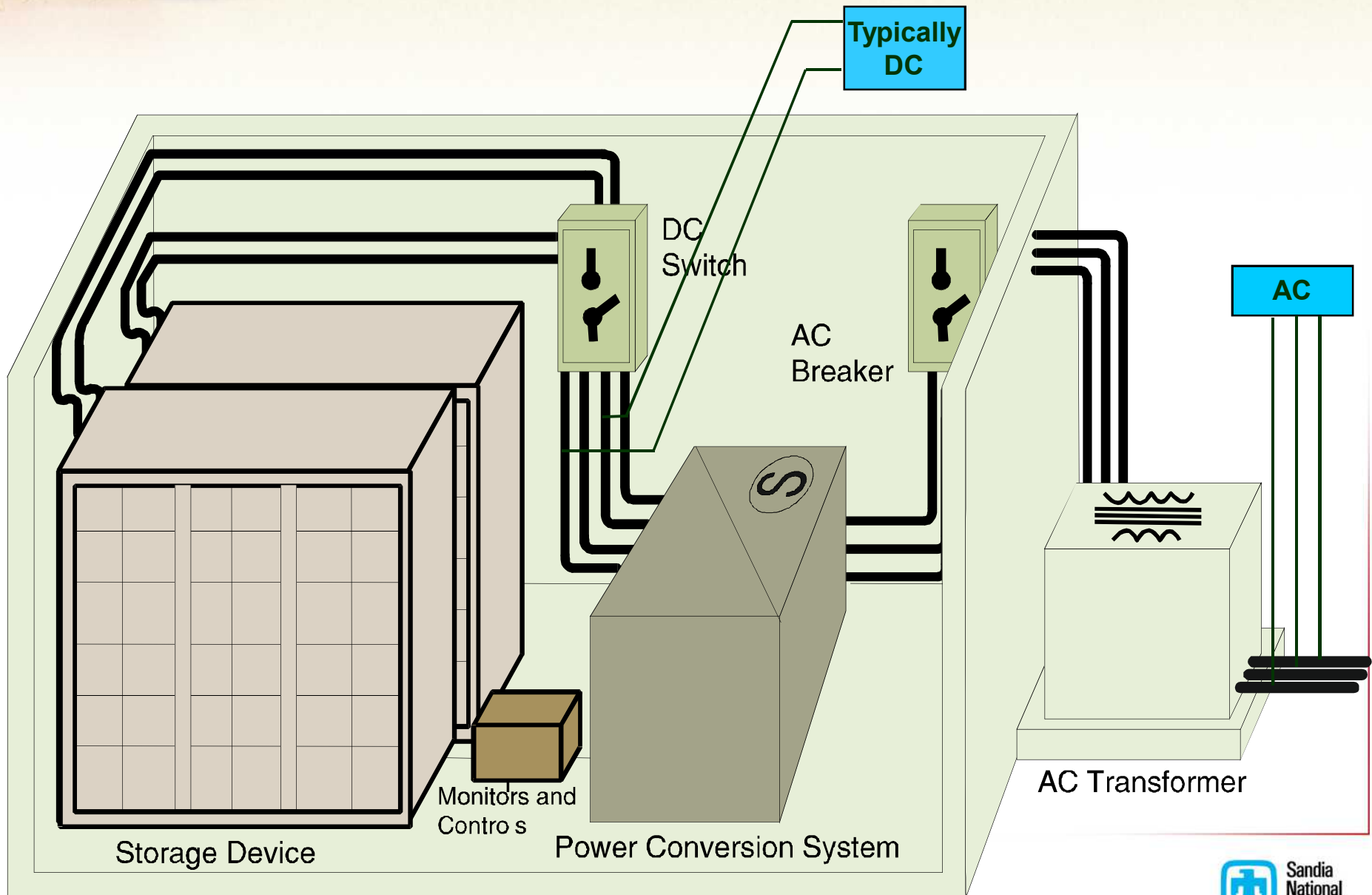
Direct Drive System

Typical Wind Farm Components

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

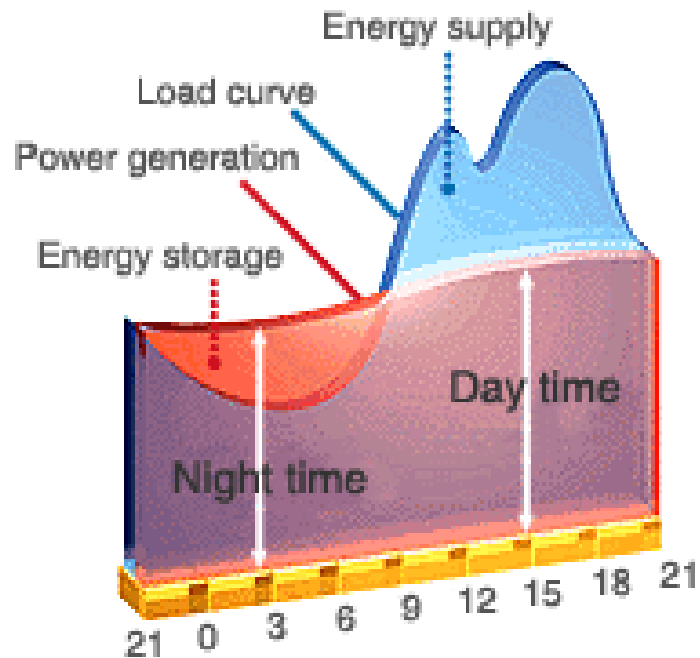


Schematic of an Energy Storage System

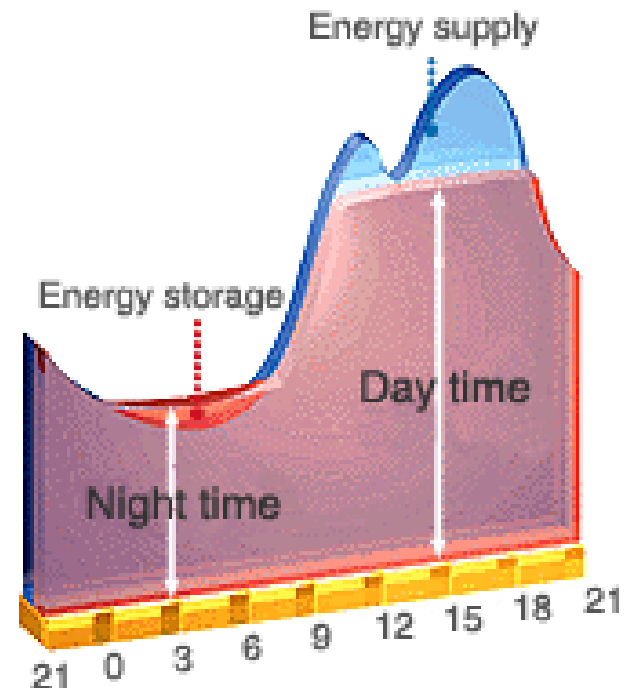


How Energy Storage Works

● 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



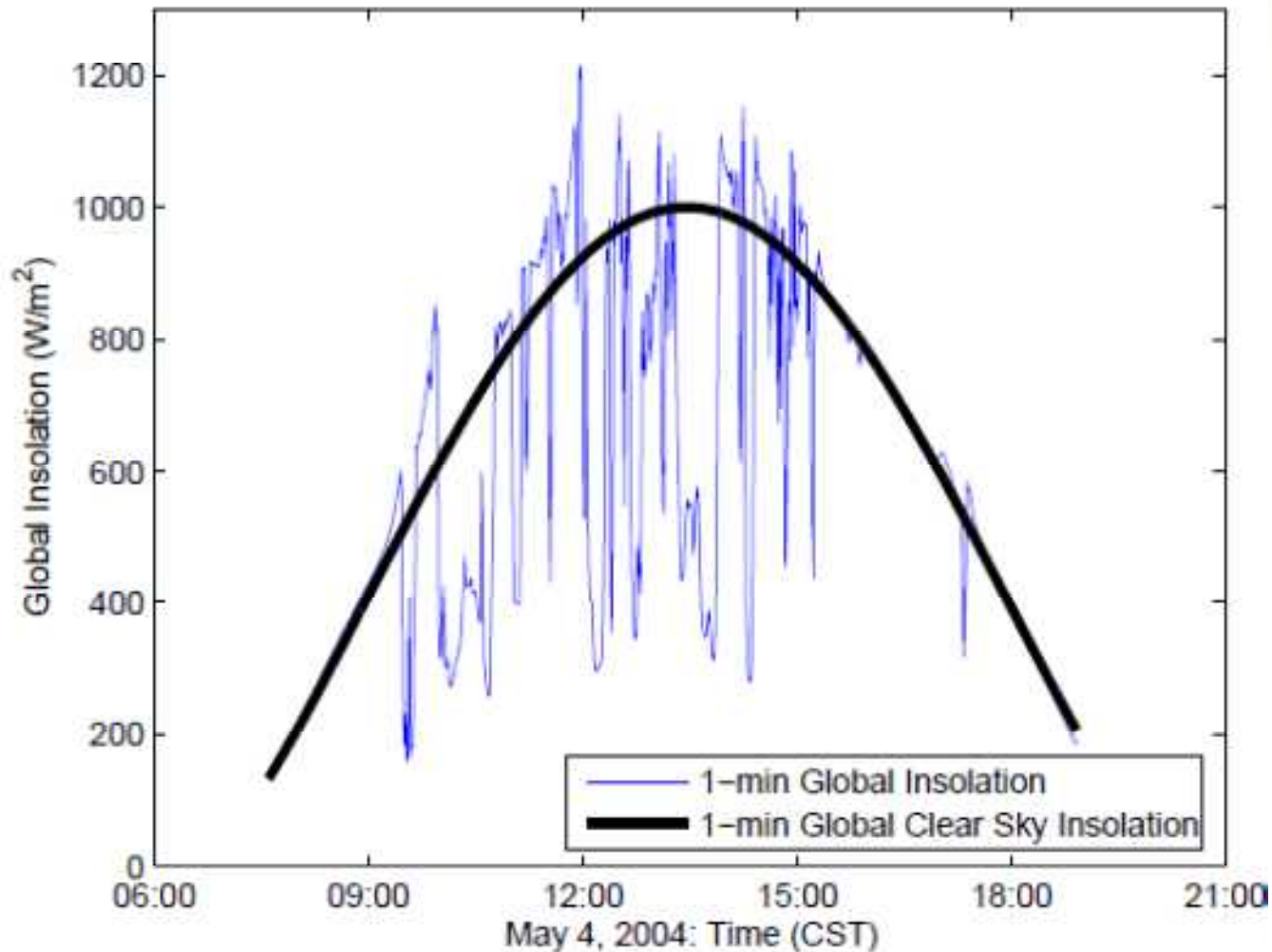
50kW Module





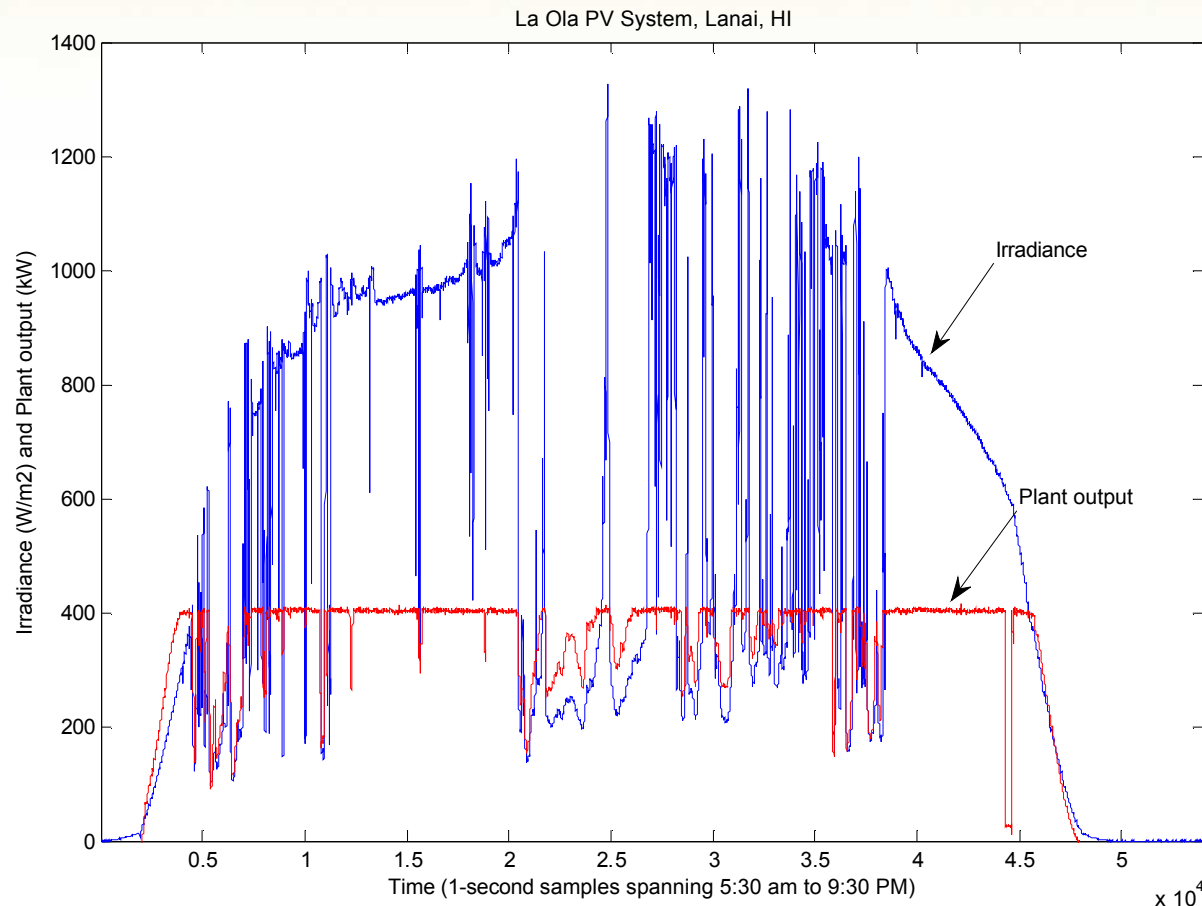
Effects of Intermittency of PV and Wind Generation

Clouds can produce rapid ramps in solar insolation



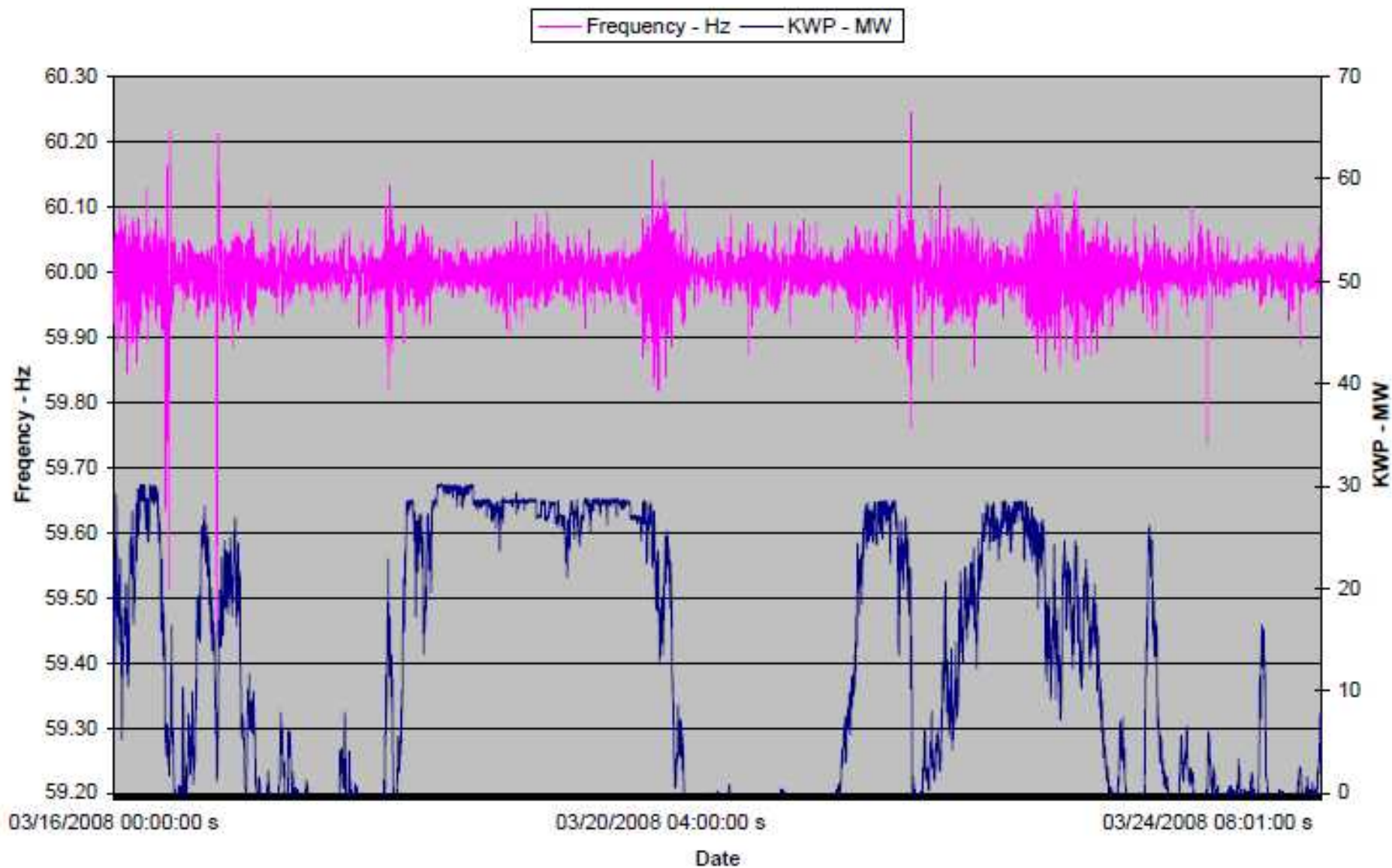
Source: LBNL analysis of Southern Great Plains data set

PV Variability in Actual PV System

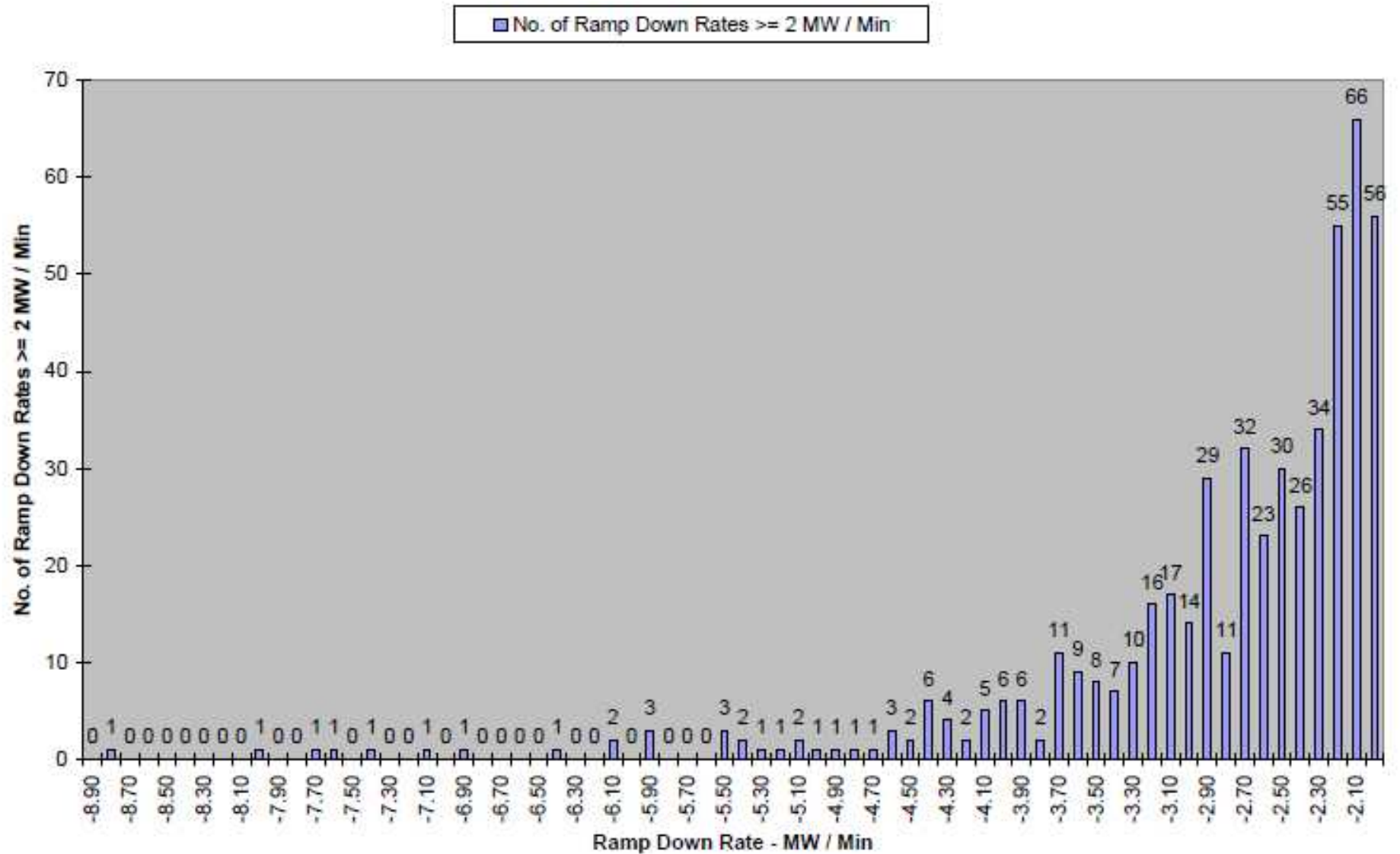


- **Irradiance and PV system ac output A typical partly cloudy day in July**
- **PV system rating: 1,300 kW ac, presently limited to 400 kW ac (intentionally)**

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



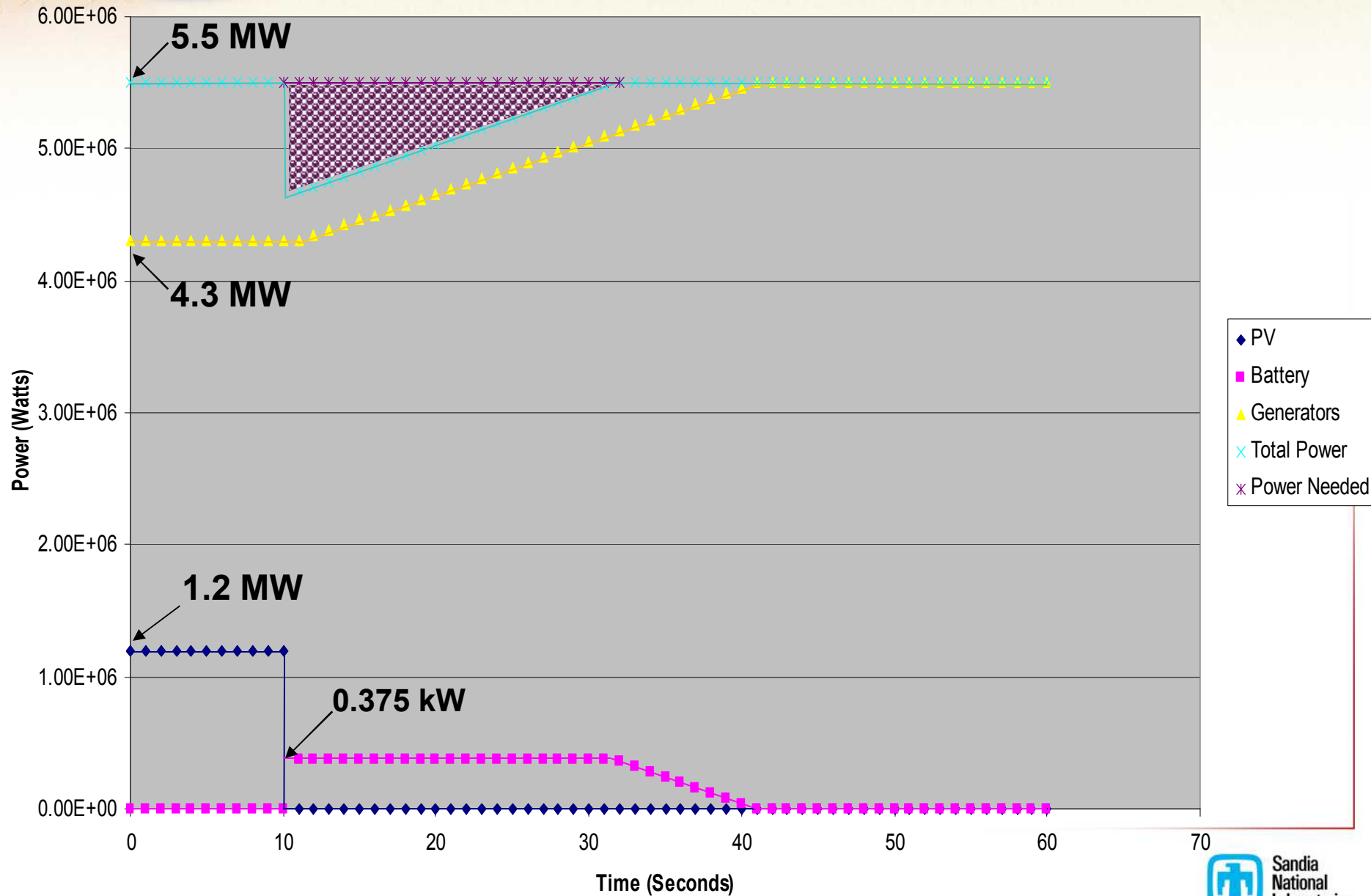
Ramp Down Rates ≥ 2 MW / Min Histogram for December 2007





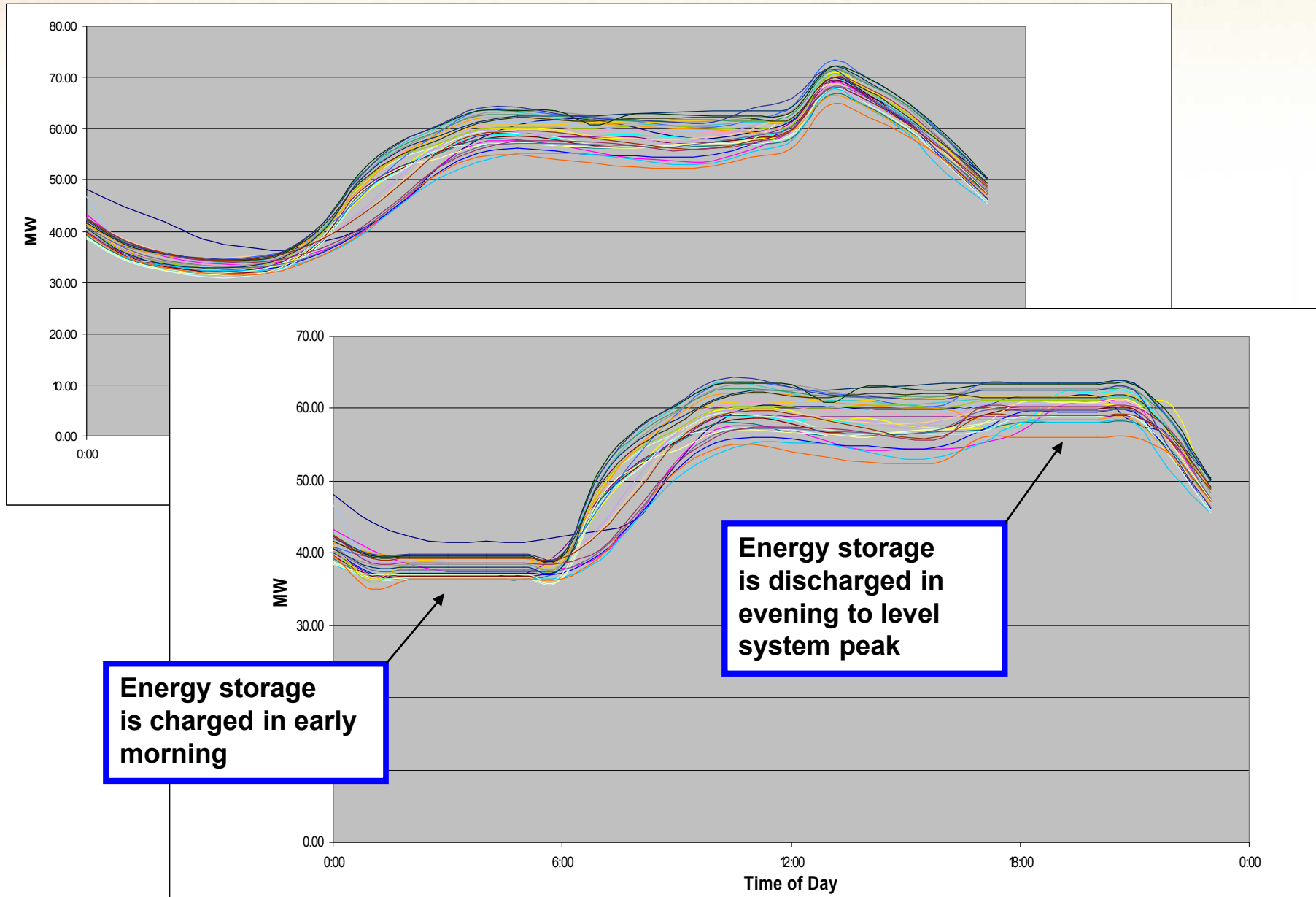
Experience in Electric Systems

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