

PV Grid Integration R&D at Sandia

SAND2015-2465PE

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ASU – IGERT Visit | March 2015



Outline

- Introduction to Sandia
- Context: Renewable Energy Deployment and Grid Modernization
- DOE SunShot Program and Example of Sandia Projects
- Distributed Energy Technologies Laboratory
- Q&A
- Tour

Sandia National Laboratories

- Large, multi-program research and engineering laboratory
- Focusing on National Security, including energy
- Headquartered in Albuquerque, NM



Albuquerque, New Mexico



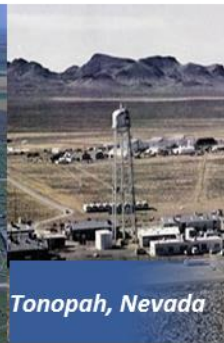
Livermore, California



Kauai, Hawaii



Pantex Plant, Amarillo, Texas



Tonopah, Nevada

Sandia Energy, Climate and Infrastructure Security (ECIS) Program



History of Sandia Energy Programs

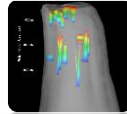


Sandia was born as a nuclear weapons engineering laboratory with deep science and engineering competencies



Energy crisis of the 1970s spawned the beginning of significant energy work

Strategic Petroleum Reserve – geological characterization of salt domes to host oil storage caverns



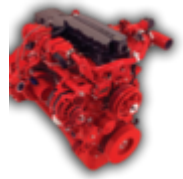
DOE's Tech Transfer Initiative was established by Congress in 1991



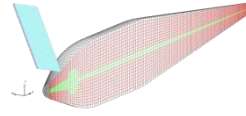
Advent Solar

Energy Policy Act of 2005

Combustion Research Facility (CRF) & Cummins partner on their newest diesel engine



Joint BioEnergy Institute



Water Power Program

1950

1960

1970

1980

1990

2000

2007

2009

2010

Vertical axis wind turbine

NRC cask certification studies & core melt studies



Solar Tower opens

CRF opens to researchers



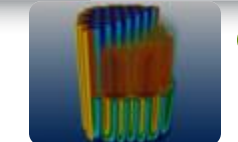
Power grid reliability study



SunCatcher™ partnership with Stirling Energy Systems

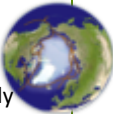


Large-scale pool fire tests of liquefied natural gas (LNG) on water



Consortium for Advanced Simulation of Light Water Reactors (CASL)

Climate study uncertainties to economies



Combustion Research Computation and Visualization (CRCV) opens

Distributed Energy Technology Laboratory (DETL) to integrate emerging energy technologies into new and existing electricity infrastructures



Our core NW competencies enabled us to take on additional large national security challenges

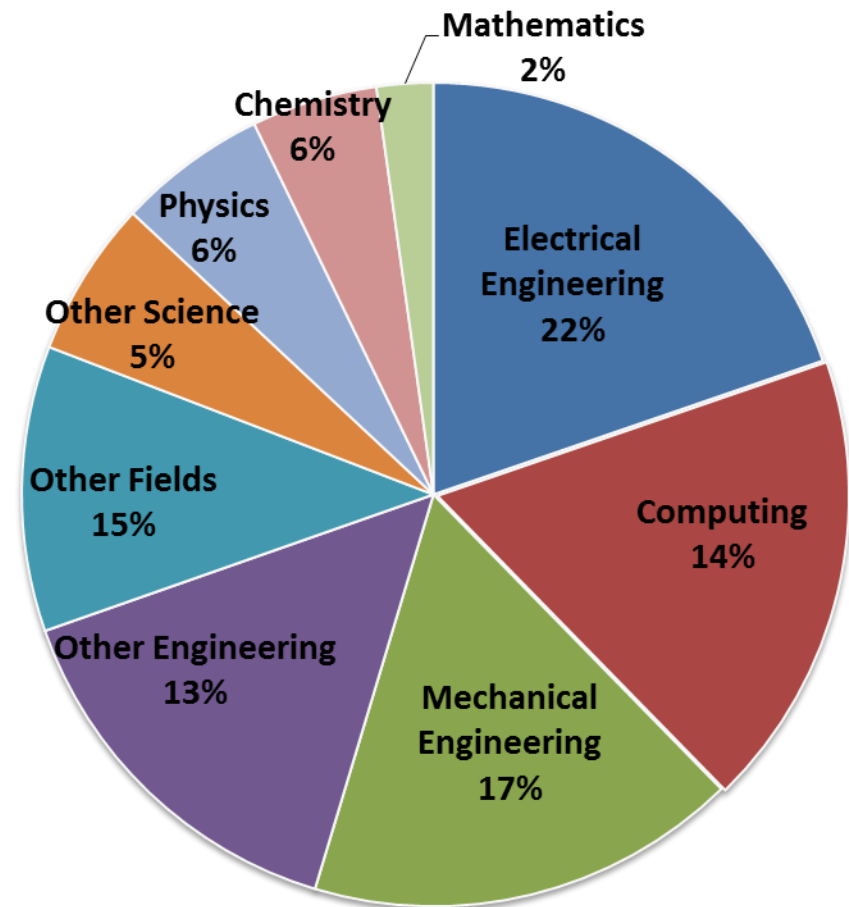
Sandia National Laboratories

- On-site workforce: ~11,700
- Regular employees: ~9,500
- Total Budget: ~\$2.5 billion

Data as of end of 2013



R&D staff (~4,800) by discipline

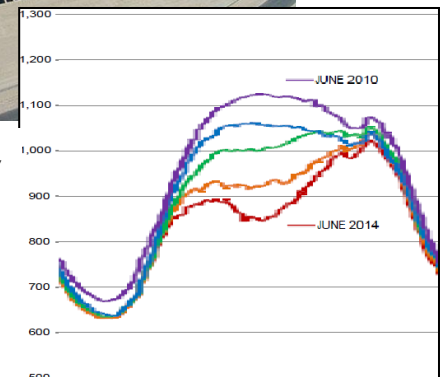
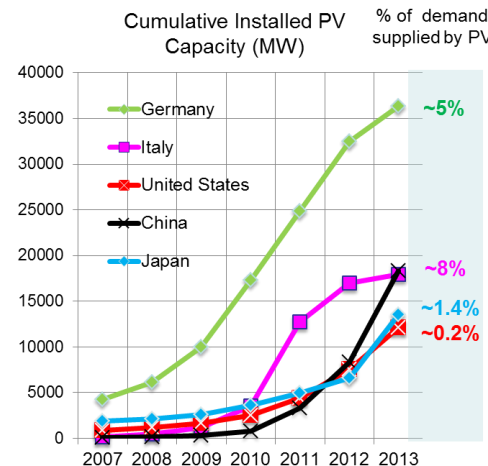
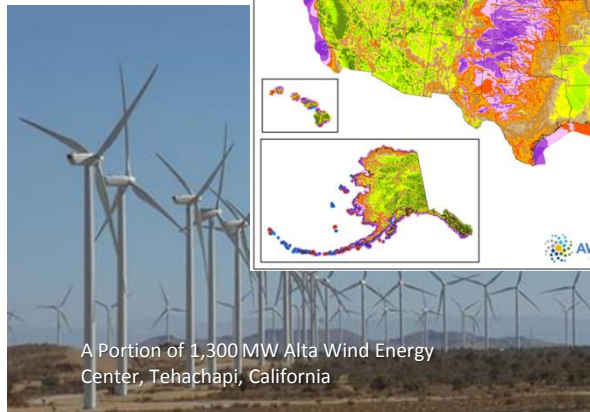
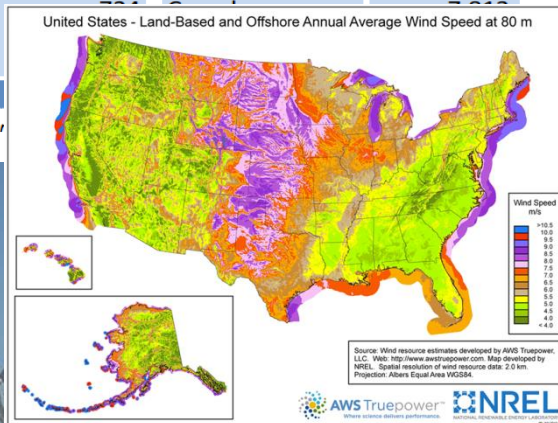


Driver: Renewable Energy Deployment

- US installed Wind and PV capacity are growing fast
 - PV: 12.1 GW, Wind at 61.1 GW (2013 figures)
- Technical potential and growth rate are very high

Annual Capacity (2013, MW)		Cumulative Capacity (end of 2013, MW)	
China	16,088	China	91,460
Germany	3,237	United States	61,110
India	1,987	Germany	34,468
United Kingdom	1,833	Spain	22,637
Canada	1,599	India	20,589
United States	1,087	United Kingdom	10,946
Brazil	948	Italy	8,448
Poland	894	France	8,128
Sweden	721		
Romania	610		
Rest of World	5,000		
TOTAL	50,000		

Source: Navigant; AWEA pr

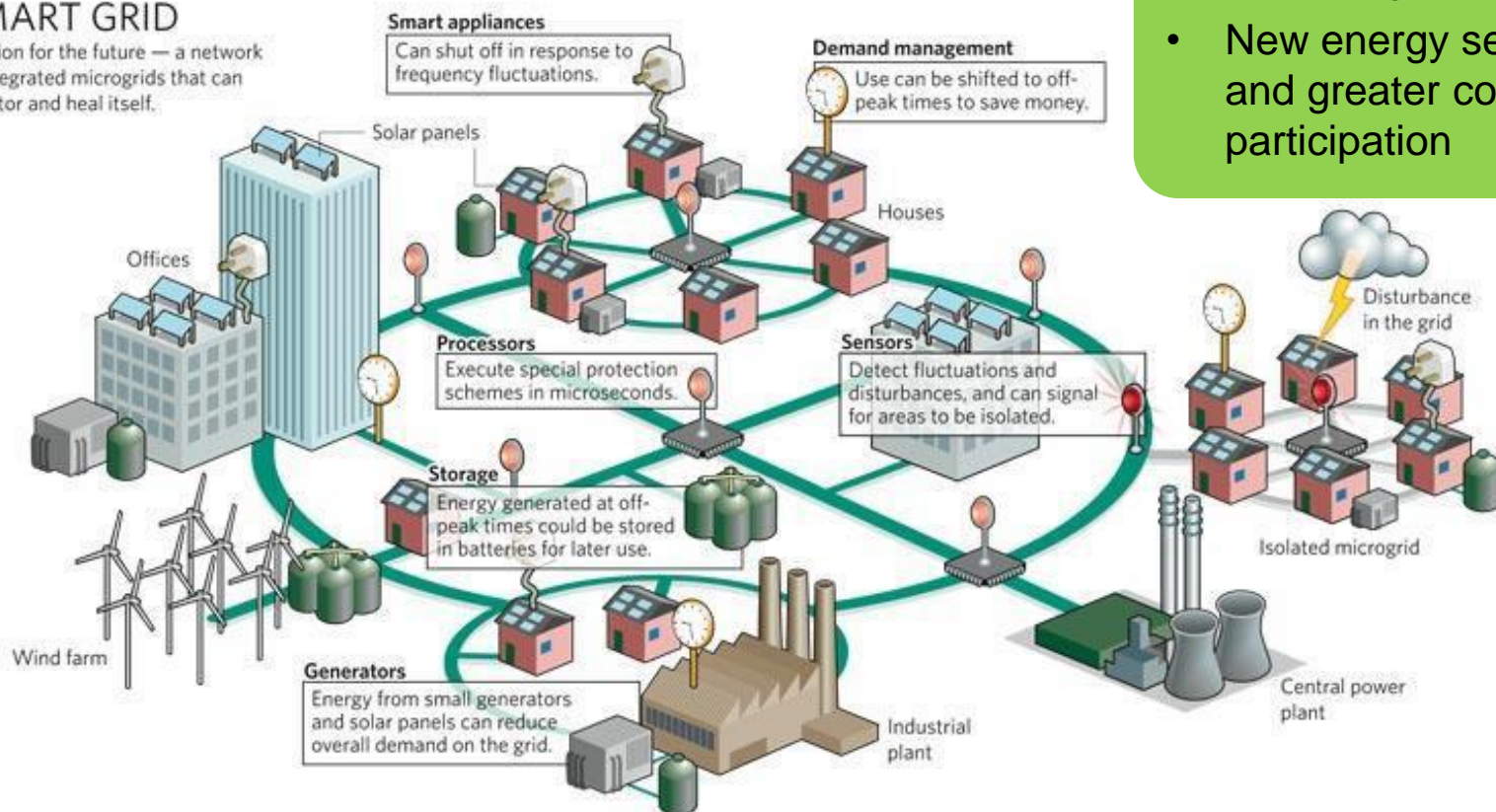


DOE Grid Modernization Initiative

- A wide range of domains and technologies
- Complex policy and regulatory landscape

SMART GRID

A vision for the future — a network of integrated microgrids that can monitor and heal itself.



SMART GRID DRIVERS

- Grid modernization
- Growing distributed and variable generation
- New energy services, and greater consumer participation

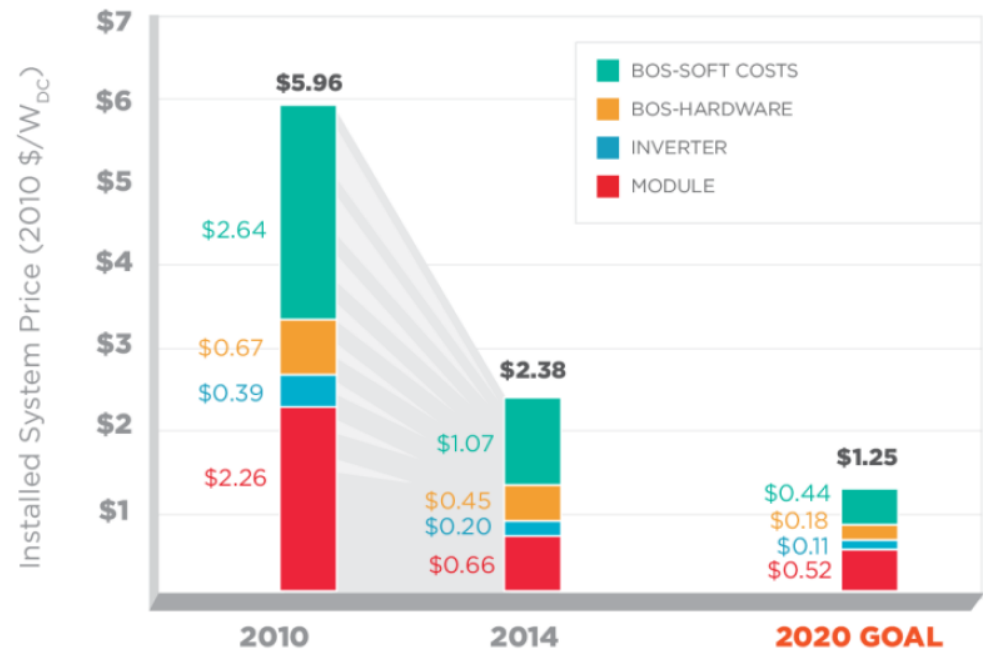
DOE SunShot Initiative

■ SunShot Mission

- Grid Parity by 2020: \$0.06/kWh for utility-scale PV, and retail rate for residential/commercial
- Robust and sustainable US manufacturing and market
- Enable integration of 100's of GW of PV on the grid

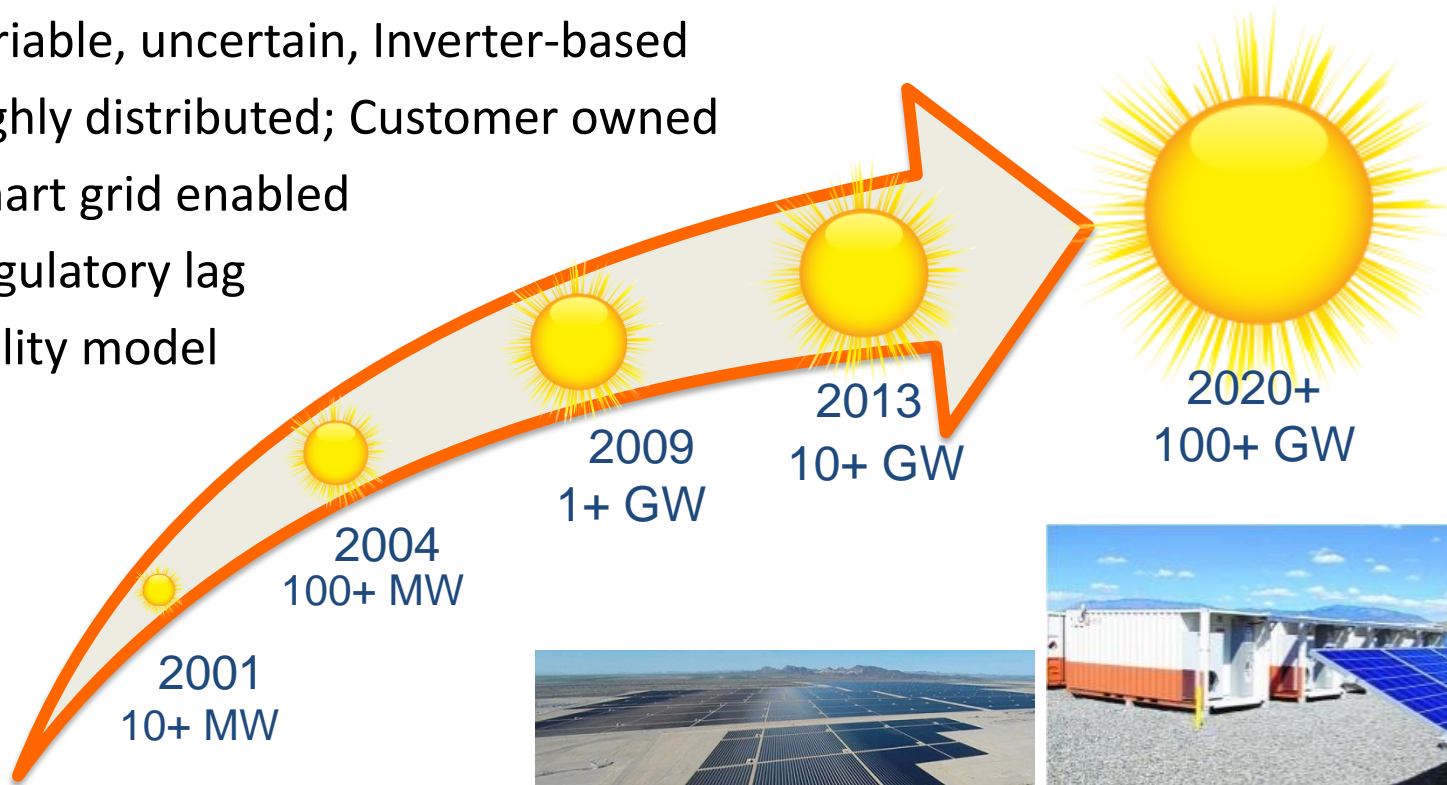
■ Challenges

- Technology
- Grid integration
- Standards
- Markets
- Regulatory
- Policy
- ...



SunShot Systems Integration (SI) Area

- SI focuses on safe, efficient and cost-effective deployment of large amounts of PV on the grid
- Challenging problem due to PV characteristics and context
 - Variable, uncertain, Inverter-based
 - Highly distributed; Customer owned
 - Smart grid enabled
 - Regulatory lag
 - Utility model



Grid Integration Challenges

- Bulk system
 - Generation Planning and Operations
 - Cost, ramping/cycling, reserves, dispatchability, markets
 - Network Performance and Reliability
 - Voltage and frequency regulation, small signal stability
- Distribution system
 - Local voltage control; Protection and safety
- Cross-cutting
 - Technology (e.g., power electronics), mod/sim, standards, decision support tools
 - Policy, regulatory procedures, business models

Generic PV Plant Stability Models

■ Goals

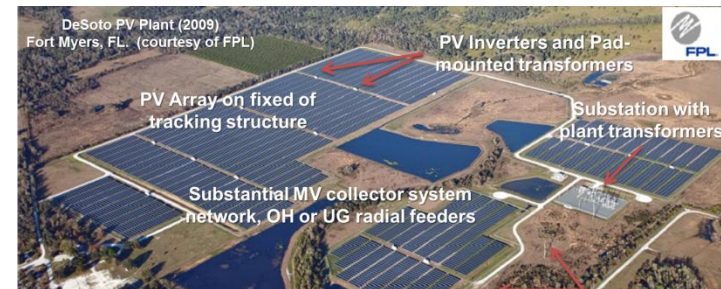
- Develop & validate power flow and dynamic models
- Implement models in simulation software
- Sandia also led model development for wind

■ Partners

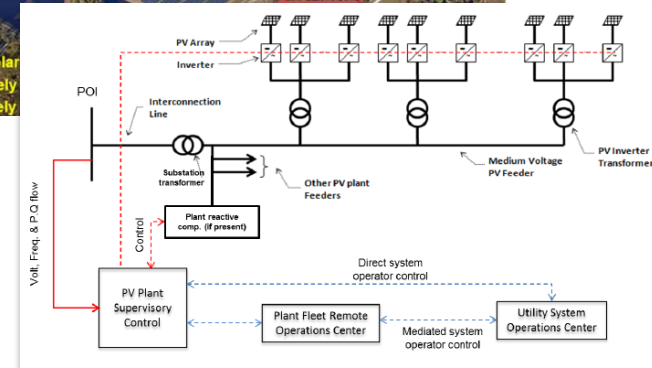
- NERC, WECC, EPRI, utilities, manuf., software vendors

■ Contact

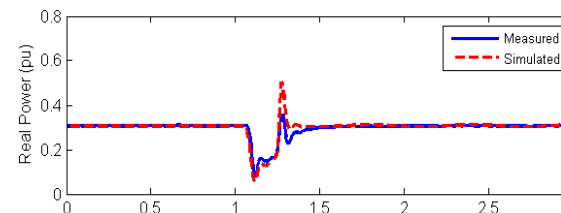
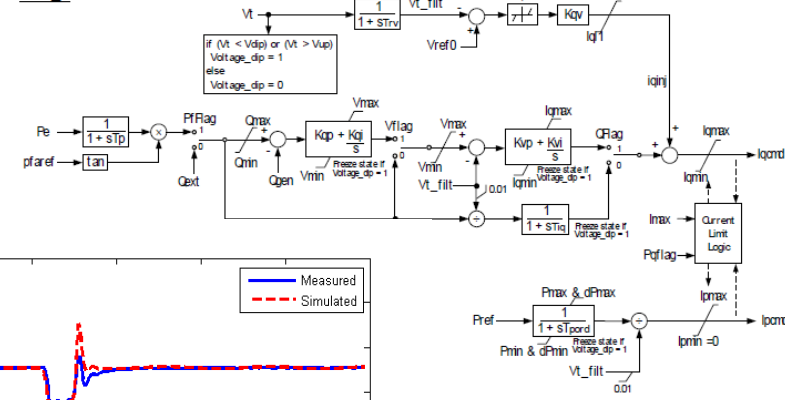
- A. Ellis, R. Elliott



Capacity = 25 MW of solar
Solar Field = approximately
Solar Array = approximately



REEC B



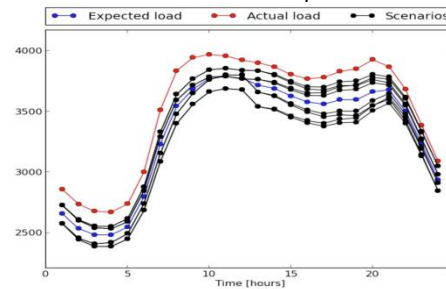
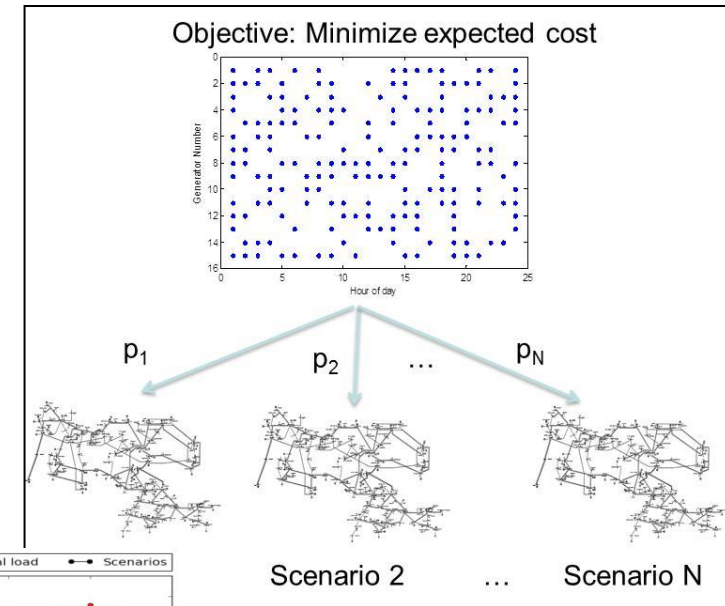
Stochastic Optimization

■ Goals

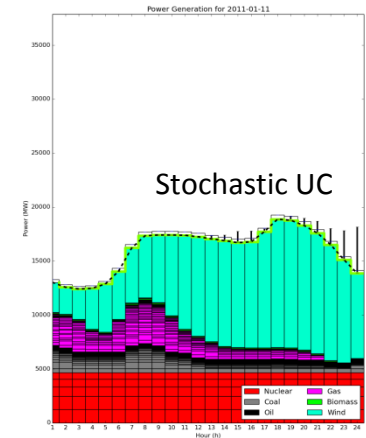
- Optimization of power systems operations & planning decisions using stochastic methods
- Manage cost and risk under high uncertainty (e.g., load, variable generation, fuel prices, etc.)

■ Partners

- LBNL, Arizona Public Service, UC-Davis



Deterministic UC



Variable costs: 4204.20
Fixed costs: 6621.41
Renewables penetration rate: 48.71%

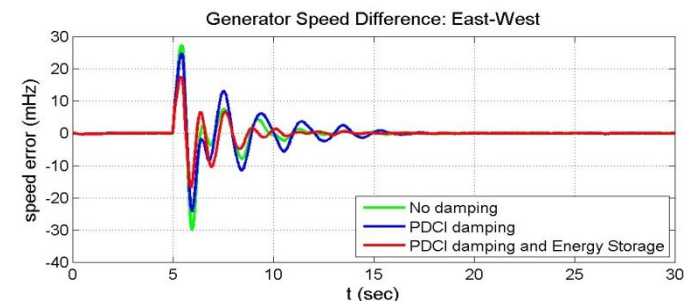
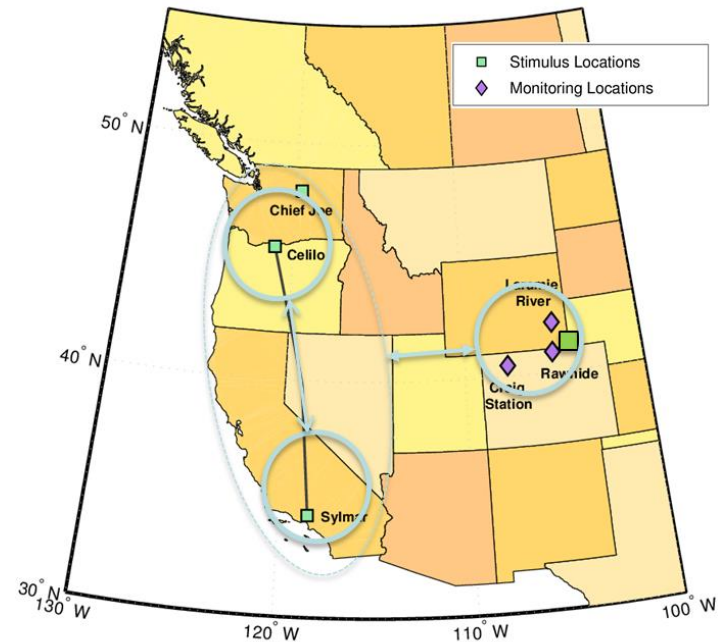
Small Signal Stability

■ Goals

- Characterize effect of large-scale PV deployment on small signal stability
- Develop new analysis methods
- Identify possible mitigation strategies (e.g., inverter controls or energy storage)

■ Partners

- Montana Tech, BPA



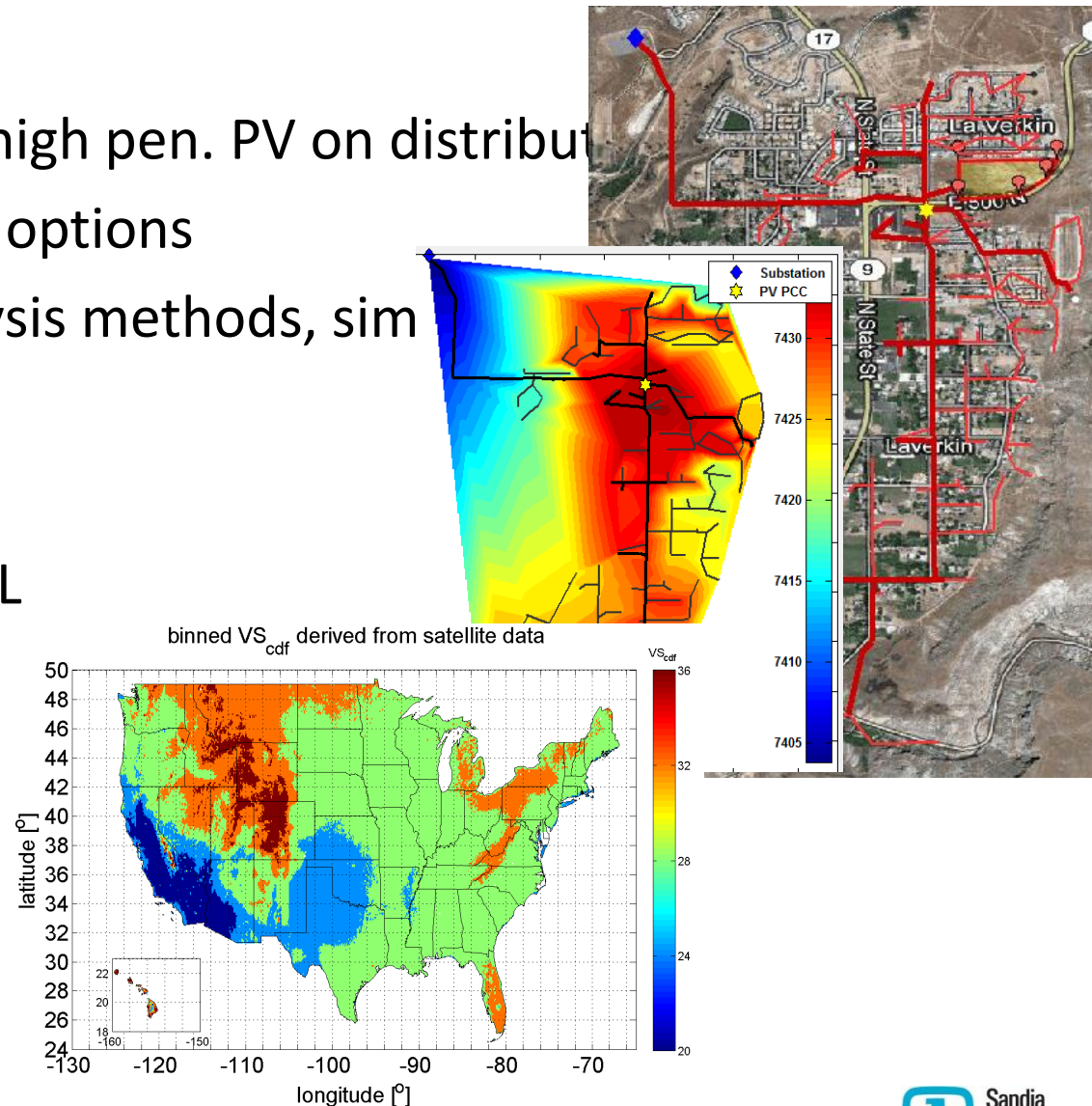
Analysis of PV in Distribution Circuits

■ Goals

- Assess impacts of high pen. PV on distribution
- Identify mitigation options
- Develop new analysis methods, sim load/solar data

■ Partners

- EPRI, Utilities, NREL



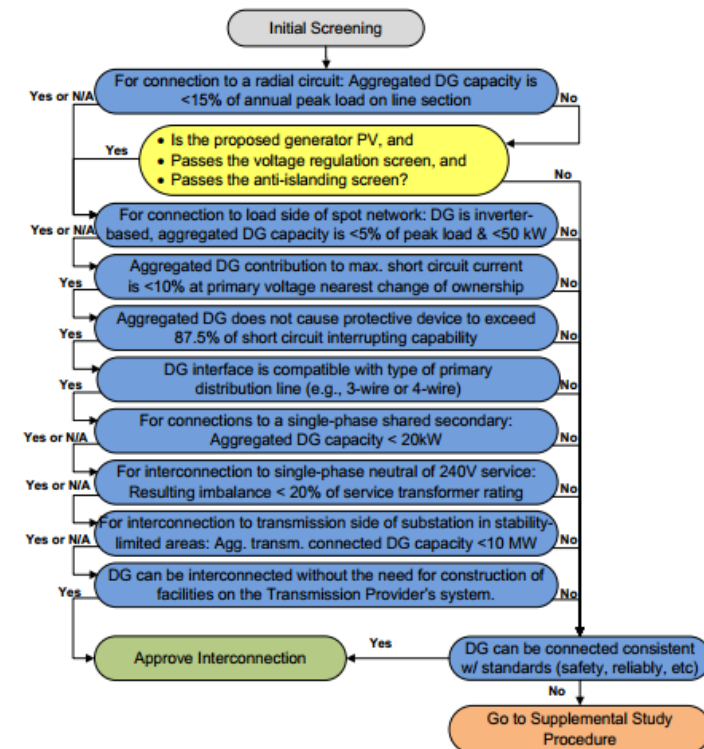
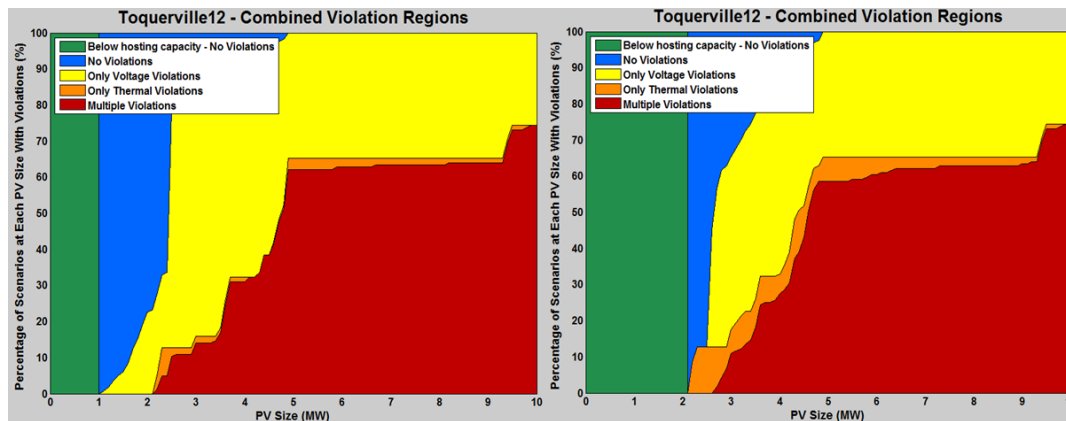
DG Interconnection Screening

■ Goals

- Improve interconnection screening methods for distribution-connected PV
- Inform federal and state regulatory implementation

■ Partners

- EPRI, NREL, IREC



PV Plant Variability Modeling

- Goal
 - Characterize solar output variability at plant and fleet level
 - Develop methods to generate high resolution data at specific locations for transmission and distribution integration analyses

WVM Inputs

PV Plant Footprint/
Density of PV

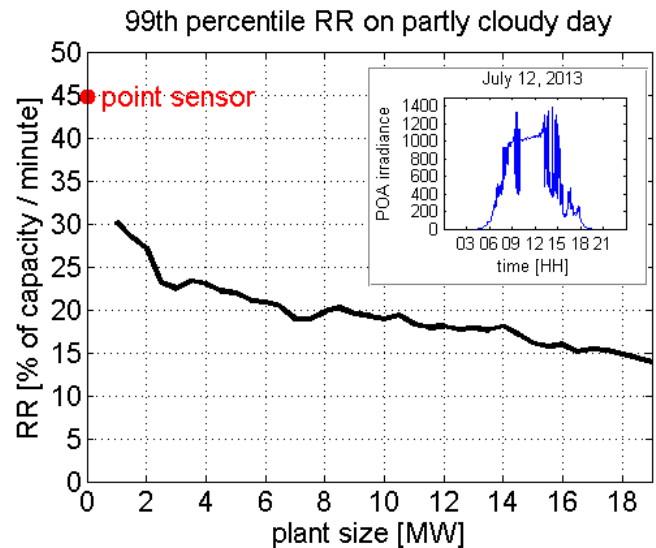
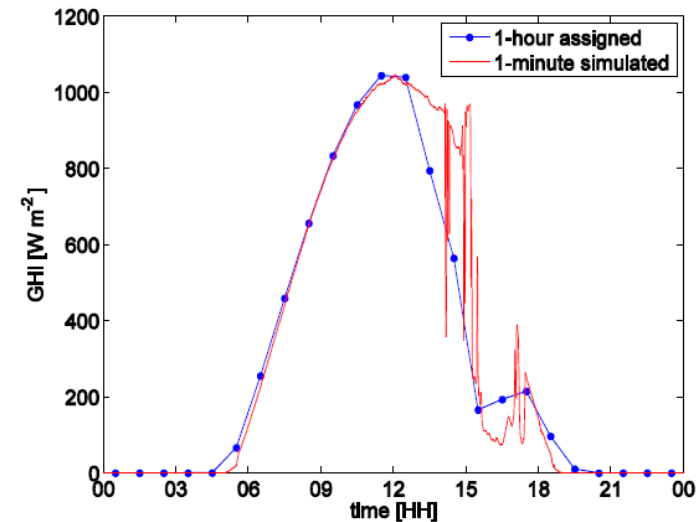
Point Sensor
Timeseries

Daily Cloud Speed

determine variability
reduction (smoothing) at
each wavelet timescale

WVM Output

Plant Area Average
Irradiance



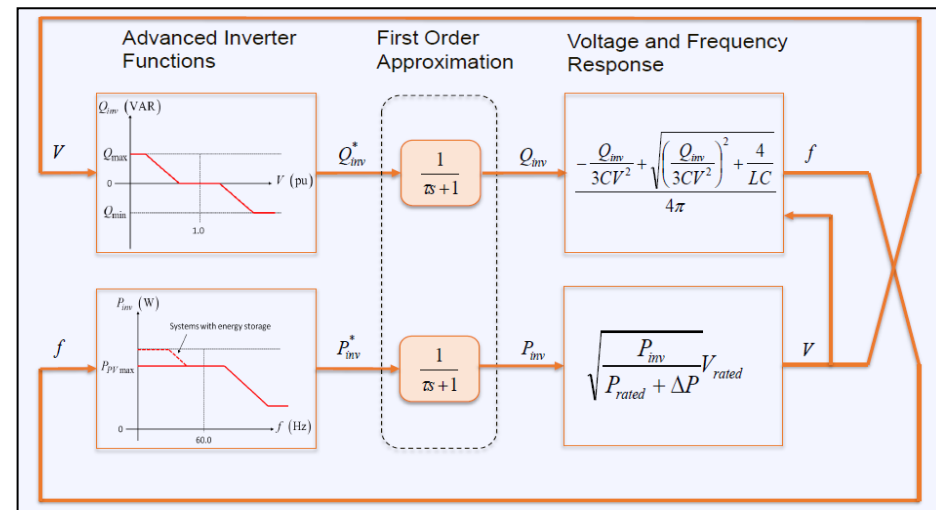
Robust Inverter Controls

■ Goals

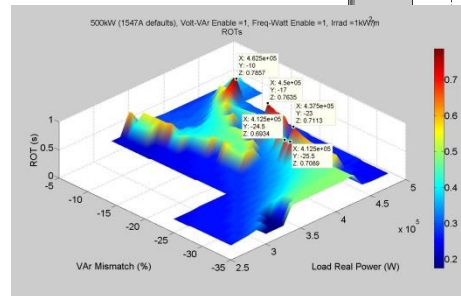
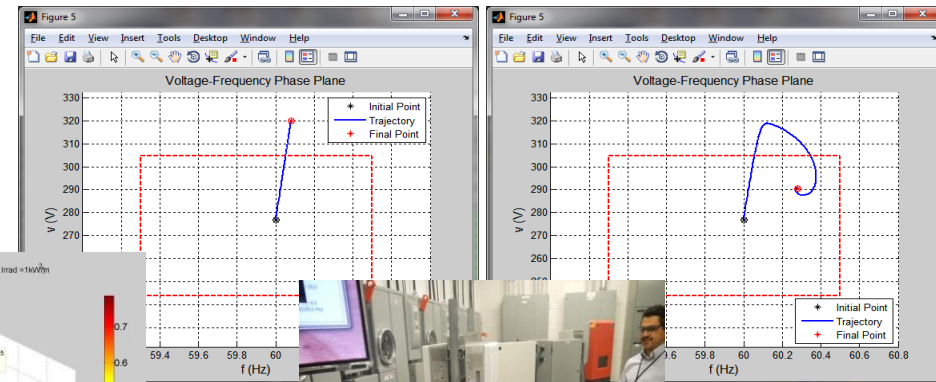
- Demonstrate inverter controls that allow PV to support grid reliability while maintaining safety
- Support evolution of applicable standards

■ Partners

- Inverter manufacturers, UL, IEEE



Without volt/var and freq/watt. With volt/var and freq/watt.



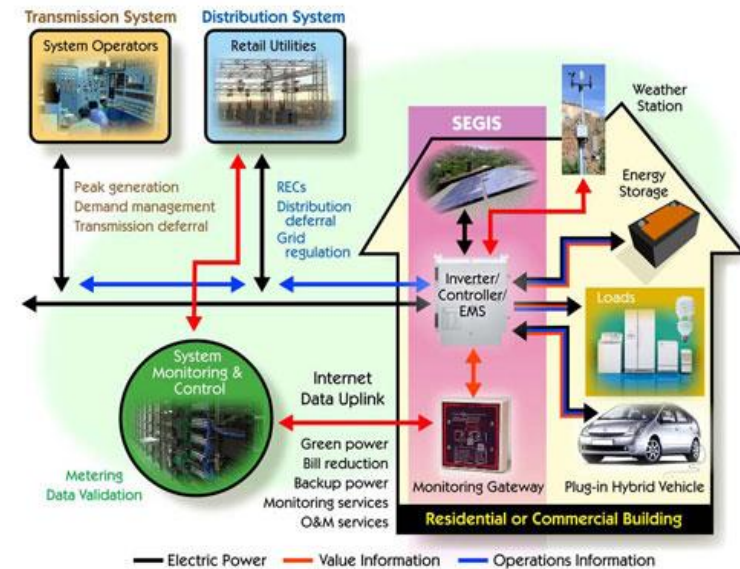
Interoperability and Testing Protocols

■ Goals

- Improve grid-inverter control interoperability
- Develop and validate laboratory testing protocols for advanced functions
- Update interconnection standards

■ Partners

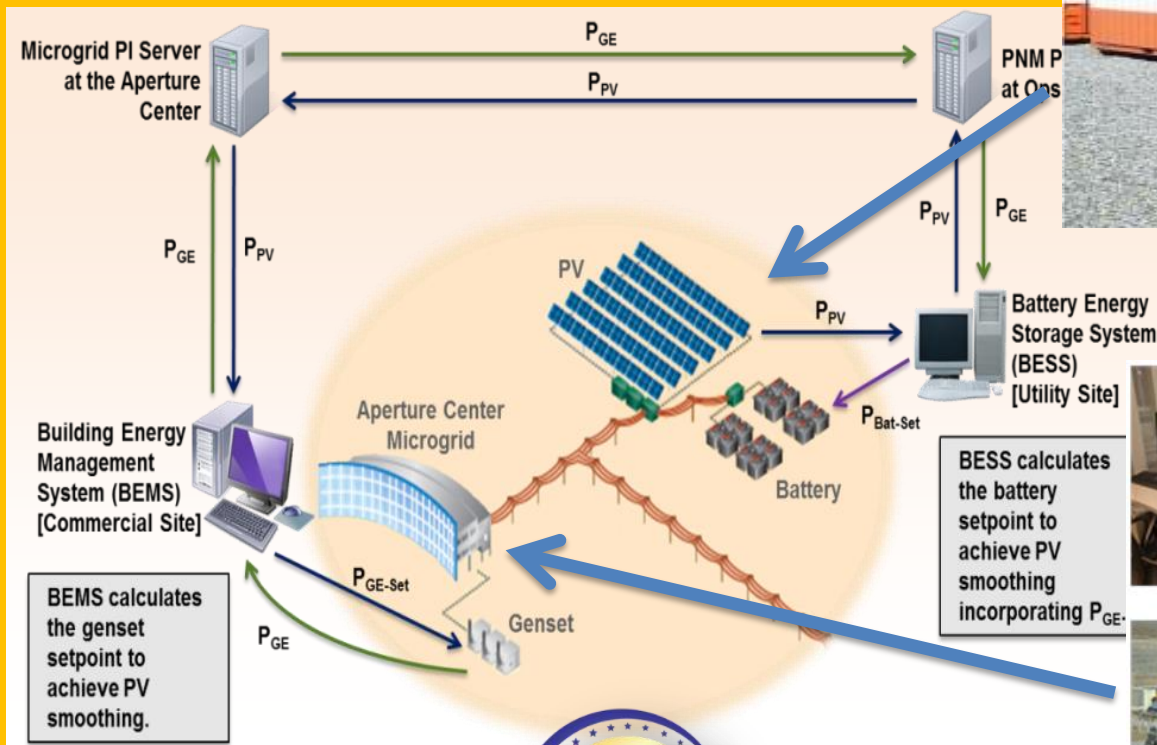
- Inverter manufacturers
- SunSpec, US/Intl Labs



Renewables – Smart Grid Demonstrations

Coordinated Control Field Experiment (2013-2014)

- Customer Microgrid (Mesa del Sol project)
- Utility-operated PV/Storage (Prosperity project)



BEMS



Plant yard



PV panel



Distribution board



Distributed Energy Technologies Laboratory



Reconfigurable Testbed for PV and DER Technology RD&D

- Hardware and controls R&D
- Pre-commercial testing & validation
- Performance/interoperability test protocol and standards development
- Reliability and safety
- Residential, commercial, military
- Grid-connected, off-grid and microgrid
- Multiple sources, energy storage, controllable loads
- Home/building/network EMS



Gas-Fired
Generator

This 3D rendering depicts a comprehensive simulation facility for power systems. The layout includes a gas-fired generator at the top, connected via red lines to a central area containing AC and DC grid simulators and a large inverter platform. To the left, there are programmable loads and a utility interface. To the right, a SCADA room is shown with multiple workstations, and further right is a large energy storage unit. In the foreground, there is a residential inverter platform, a single-phase microgrid, and a design shop. The entire facility is enclosed by a black fence, with trees and landscaping along the top edge.

Programmable
Loads

AC and DC Grid
Simulators

Large
Inverter
Platform

SCADA
Room

Energy
Storage

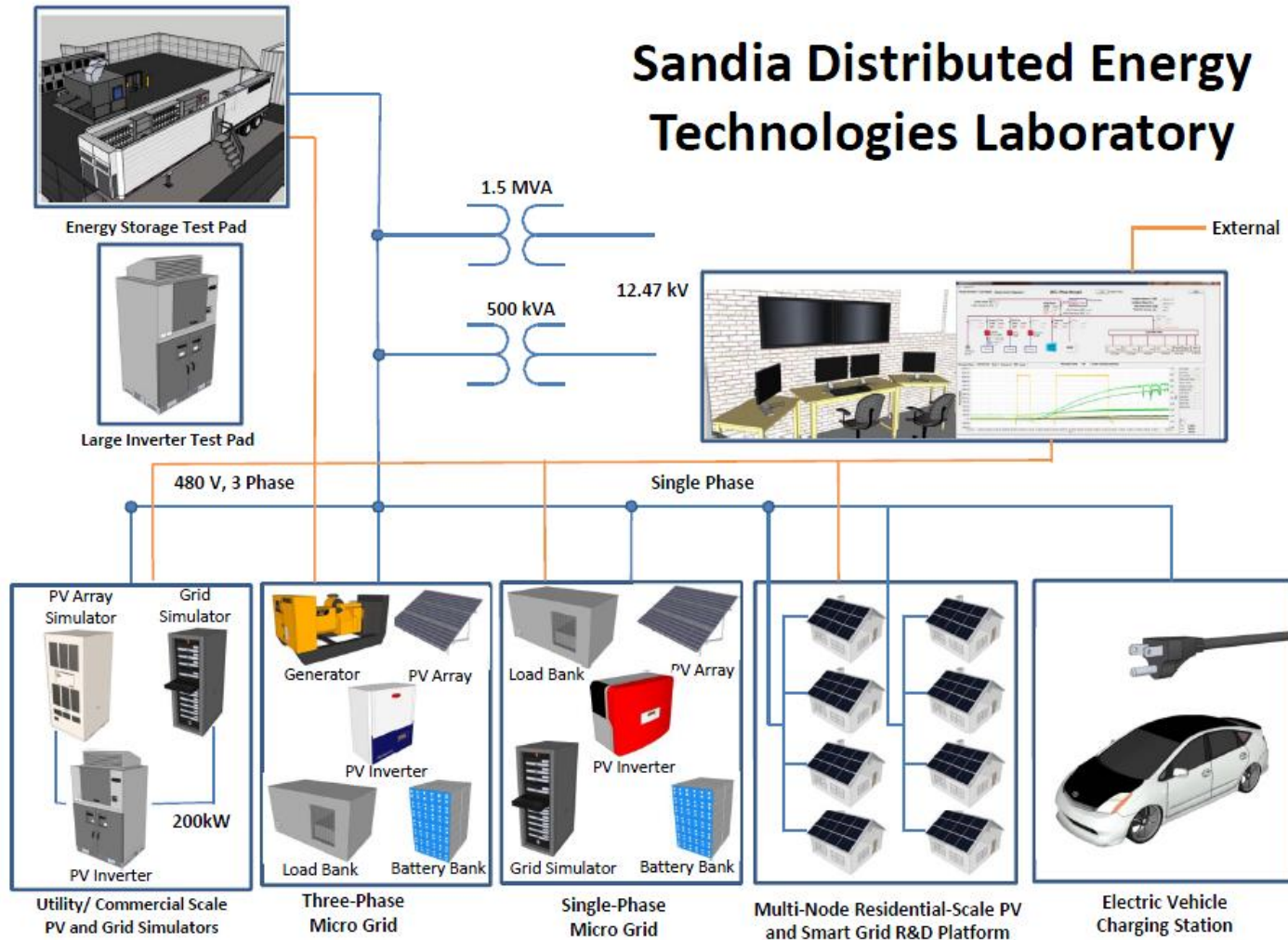
Residential
Inverter
platform

Single-
phase
microgrid

Design
Shop

Utility Interface

DETL Components and Capabilities



- 180 kVA AC grid simulator
- 200 kW DC simulator
- Controllable RLC Load
- 135kW PV
- 700W-hr storage capacity
- 230kVA diesel genset



Thank You

Contact: aellis@sandia.gov

