



Sustainable Energy Storage Optimization using QuEST



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PRESENTED BY



Educational

Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering
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Research Experience

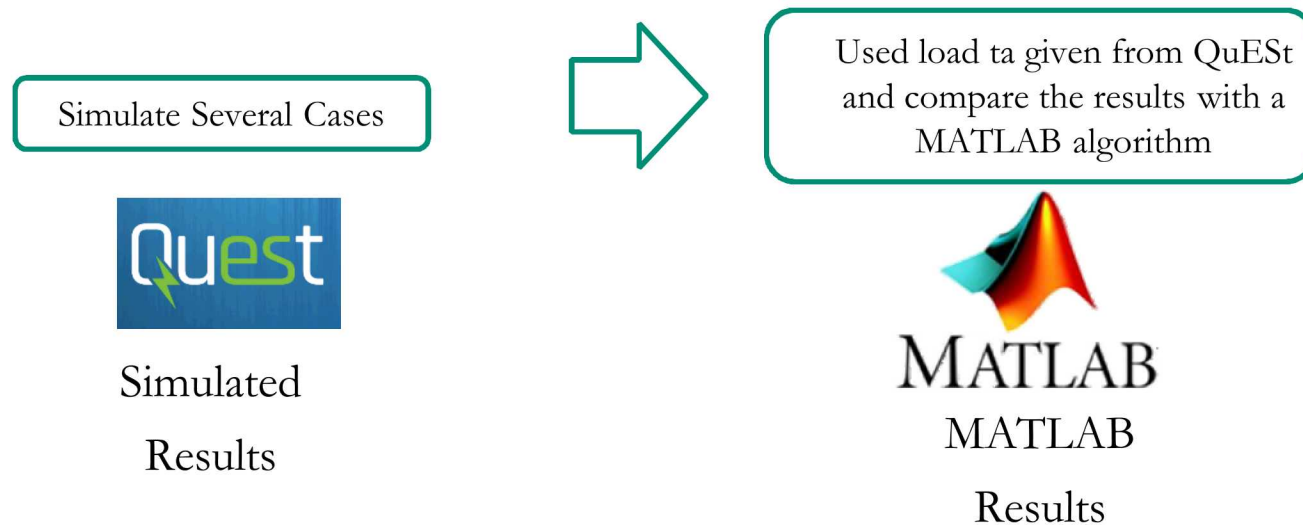
- June 2019 – Present - Sandia National Laboratories
- August 2018 – Present – Energy Management Team
- June 2018 – August 2018 – Purdue University

- Introduction
- Methodology
- QuEst
- Example- Inputs
- Output
- A System more Efficient
- Result
- Next Phase
- Conclusion

- Renewable energy is growing fast and becoming a significant source of power on the electric power system. Energy storage plays an important role in balancing out the variability of renewable energy.
- This project consists of simulating different cases to see how a PV system will perform with and without energy storage.
- QuEST is used to investigate these scenarios. QuEST is an open source program, based on Python software that works with the analysis of energy storage. The QuEST tool is an energy storage valuation and related applications.
- This work shows how can we make a PV plus energy storage system more effective and sustainable.

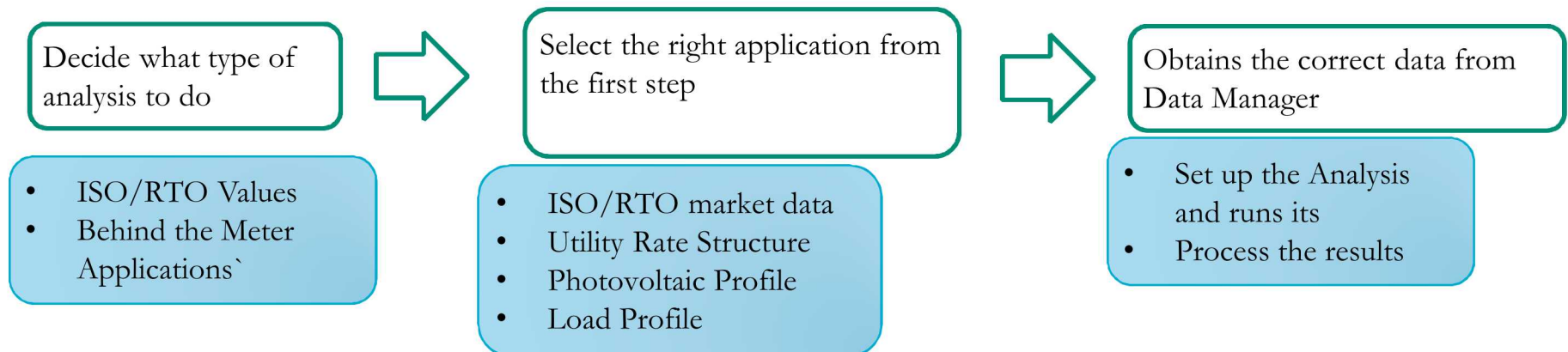
The methodology of this project is as follows:

An inputs is added to the QuEst program to simulate several case, then those results are compared with an algorithm from MATLAB.



- QuESt Data Manager – Manages acquisition of ISO market data, US utility rate data, commercial and residential load profiles, etc.
- QuESt Valuation – Estimate potential revenue generated by energy storage systems providing multiple services in the electricity markets of ISOs/RTOs.
- QuESt Behind the Meter (BTM) - Estimate the cost savings for time-of-use/net energy metering customers using behind-the-meter energy storage systems.

Workflow



- The batteries are programmed to charge on the off-peak hours and discharge while being at the on-peak hours. The reason for this is to avoid the demand charges.
- The PV will generate power mostly in the on-peak hour, therefore there will be moments where the batteries and PV will be working simultaneously.

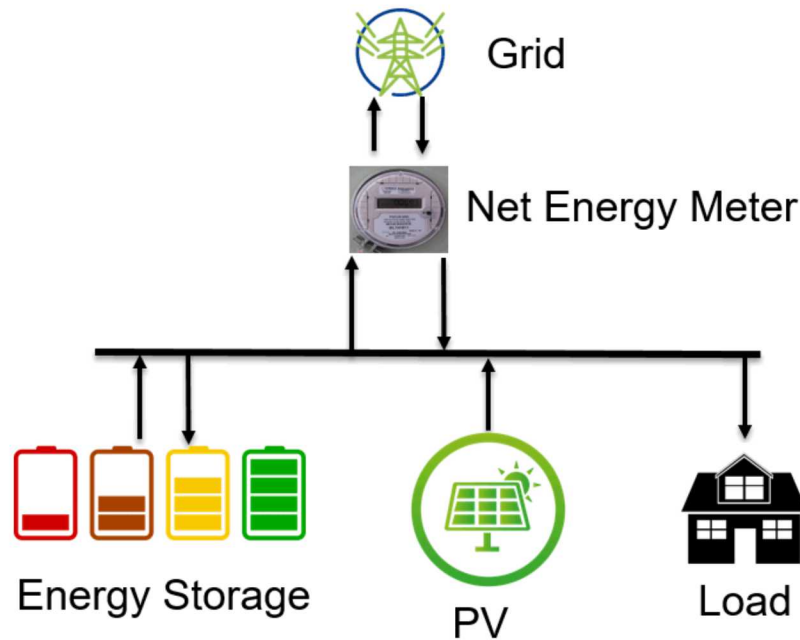
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Jan	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Winter	
Feb	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Mar	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
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May	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Summer	
Jun	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Jul	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Aug	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Sep	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Oct	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		
Nov	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Winter	
Dec	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Part-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak	Off-peak		

Off-peak hour

Part-peak hour

Peak hour

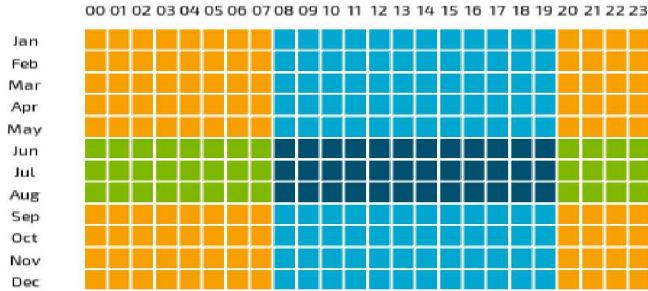
- The PV and energy storage works together to minimize load charges.
- When the PV and batteries supplies more than is needed by the load, the excess energy is sent back to the utility through Net Energy Metering (NEM) and the customer receives a credit for each kWh.



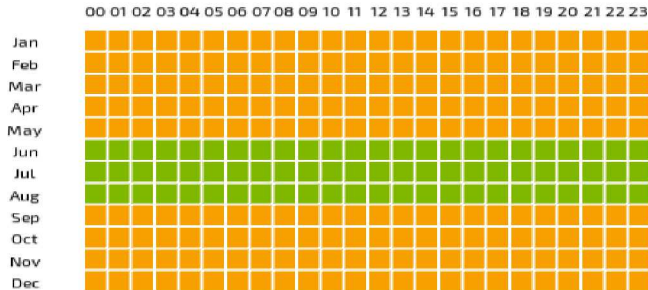
9 Example – Inputs

Energy

- \$0.0328657/kWh
- \$0.0153008/kWh
- \$0.0272265/kWh
- \$0.0153008/kWh

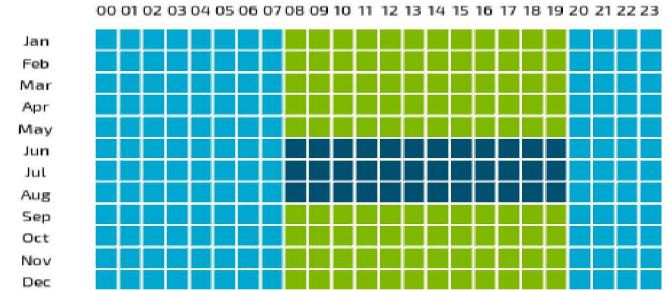


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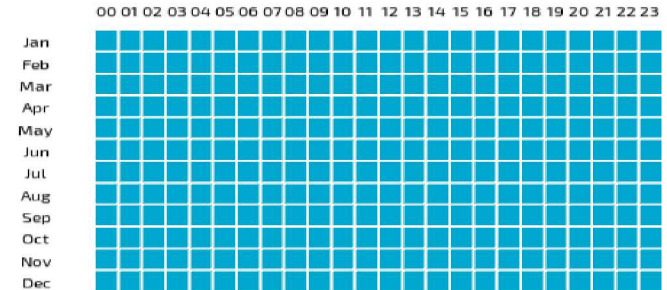


Demand

- \$25.14/kW
- \$18.68/kW
- \$0.0/kW



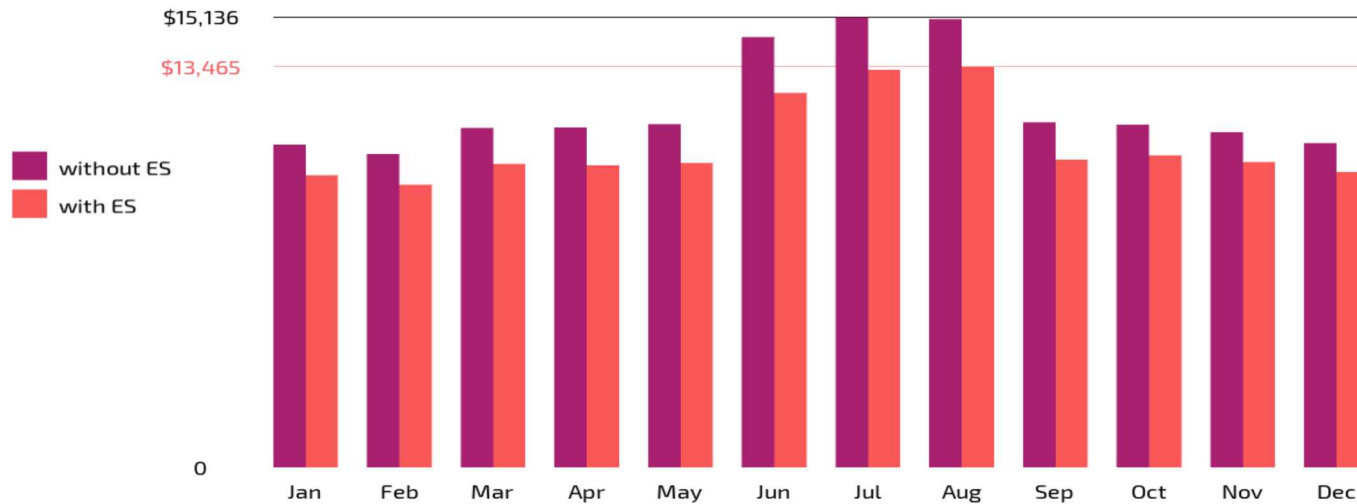
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Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM)		
Parameter	Value	Units
PV System	50	kW
Initial State of Charge	50	%
Maximum State of Charge	100	%
Minimum State of Charge	0	%
Round Trip Efficiency	85	%
Self-discharge Efficiency	100	%/h
Transformer Rating	1000000	kW
Power Rating	100	kW
Energy Capacity	100	kWh

Here's the total bill with and without energy storage for each month.

The total bill is the sum of demand charges, energy charges, and net metering charges or credits. It looks like the ESS was able to **decrease** the total charges over the year by **\$15,382.34**.



Reports

Total bill

Total bill comparison

Demand charge comparison

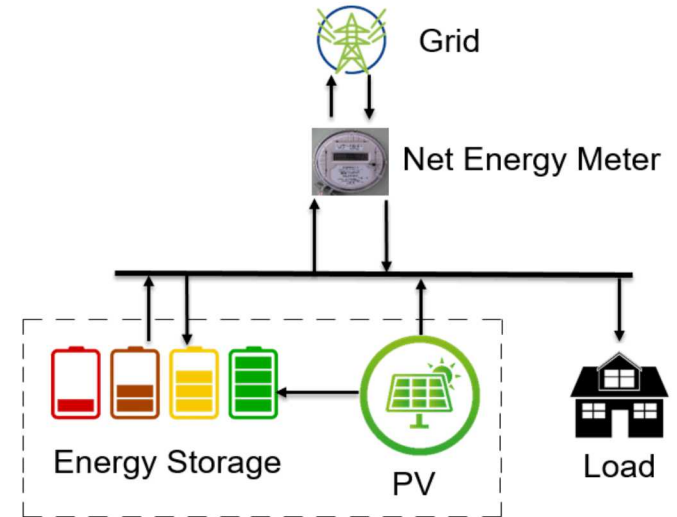
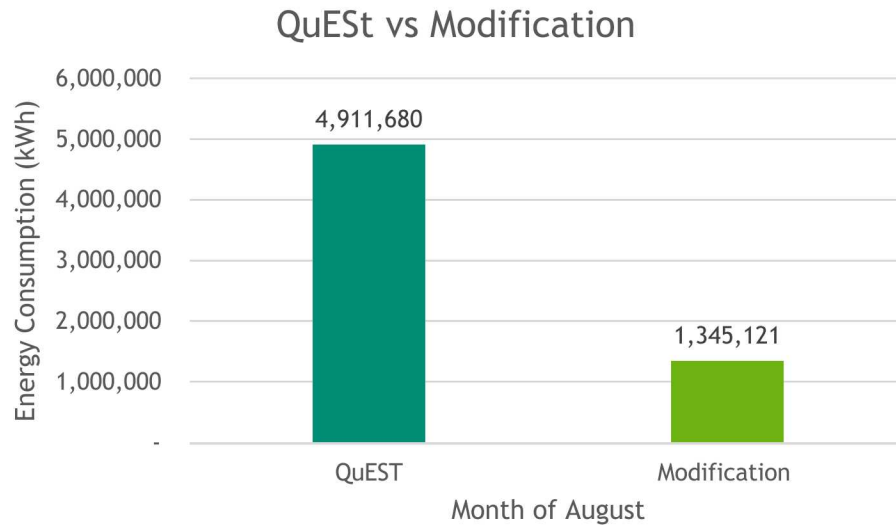
Energy charge comparison

NEM comparison

Peak demand comparison

Generate report

- The energy storage is programmed to discharge only in the on-peak hours, it isn't available for meeting off-peak hour demand.
- If the PV generates more than the load, then the residual energy will go directly to NEM and not to the battery.
- We manage to do an algorithm using MATLAB, that simulate the energy consumption and is program for the batteries to discharge at off-peaks and on-peaks hours, unlike the algorithm from QuEst that only discharge batteries while is on-peak hours.
- Also simulate the case where the batteries can be charged from the PV, when the PV generation is greater than the load.



- This results is based on peak load of 8 MW using a revised program. Shown here is the comparison between the energy consumption between QuEST and the MATLAB. The difference was more than 3.5 million kWh-month.

- For the cases where the PV generate more the load charge, while the batteries are fully charge, send the residual to the NEM.
- Look at additional scenarios with the energy and demand rate compare with QuEST to see how can be more cost effective.
- Find a way to simulate situations for the use energy storage or not using energy storage when the load is low and the tariff is off-peak.

The Energy Storage is playing an important role in balancing out the variability of renewable energy. This is why project consisted on seeing how sustainable a PV system can be with and without energy storage. With the several scenarios that were analyzed in QuEST we found a way to make the whole system more sustainable and cost effective, by using more renewable energy and less energy consumption from the grid.

- [1] Nguyen, T., and R. Byrne. "Maximizing the cost-savings for time-of-use and net-metering customers using behind-the-meter energy storage systems." Proceedings of the 2017 North American Power Symposium (NAPS). 2017.
- [2] R. Concepcion, "QuESt An Energy Storage Application Suite" Sandia National Laboratory, 2019

Thank You