

Modeling and Data Analysis Challenges in (Renewable) Energy

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Outline

- **Introduction & Overview**
 - **My Role**
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 - **Data Challenges**
- **Examples**
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- **Closing**



Introduction & Overview



Introduction – My Role

- **My “home” departments:**
 - **System Readiness & Sustainment Technologies**
 - **Military Systems & Analysis**
- **My energy projects**
 - **Wind Plant Reliability**
 - Matrixed 50% to Wind Energy Technologies department
 - **Power Electronics Reliability**
 - Partnering with Energy Infrastructure department
 - **Geothermal Plant Reliability**
 - 2008 small business project to demonstrate proof of concept

Introduction – ISOs

- ISO: Independent System Operator
 - Formed under FERC's direction (FERC: Federal Energy Regulatory Commission)
 - Role: coordinate, control, and monitor operation of electric power system

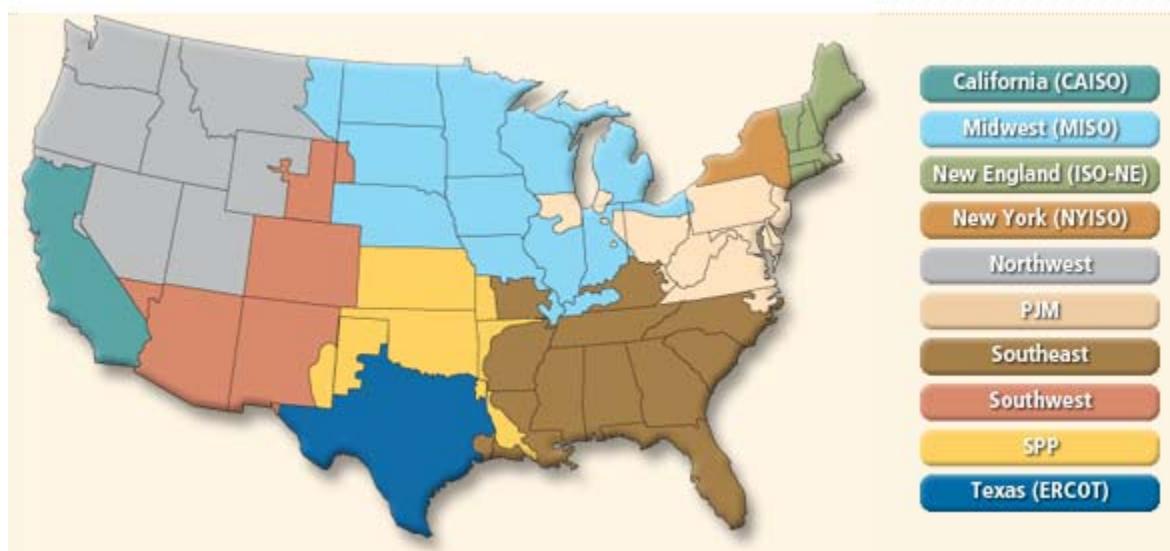


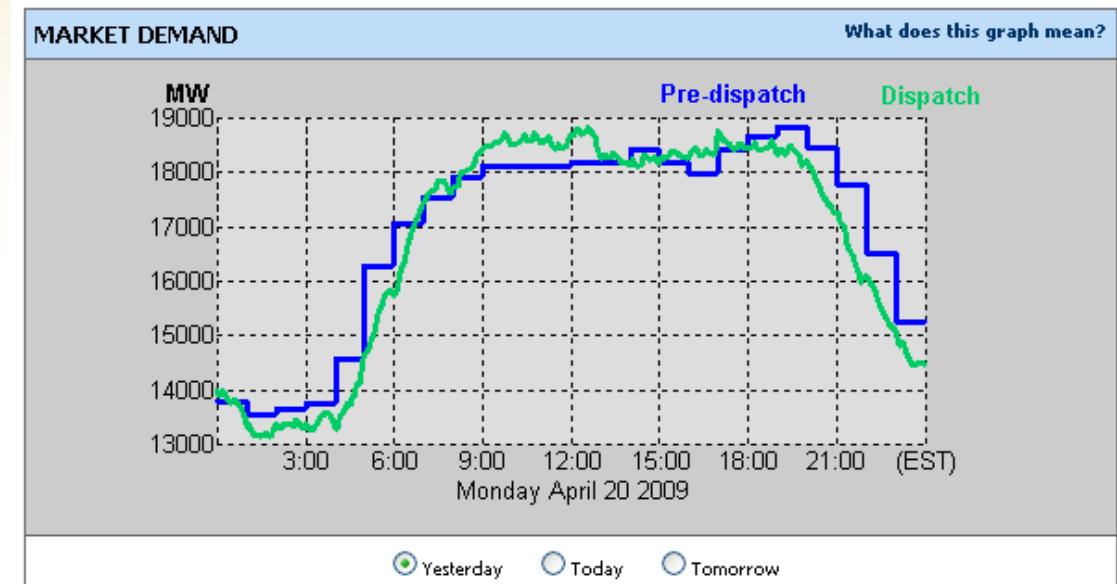
Image Source: FERC: <http://www.ferc.gov/market-oversight/mkt-electric/overview.asp>
Source: Wikipedia, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Independent_System_Operator

Introduction – Markets

Market Demand: total volume of transactions (local + export)

- **Pre-dispatch:** highest demand expected + economic exports

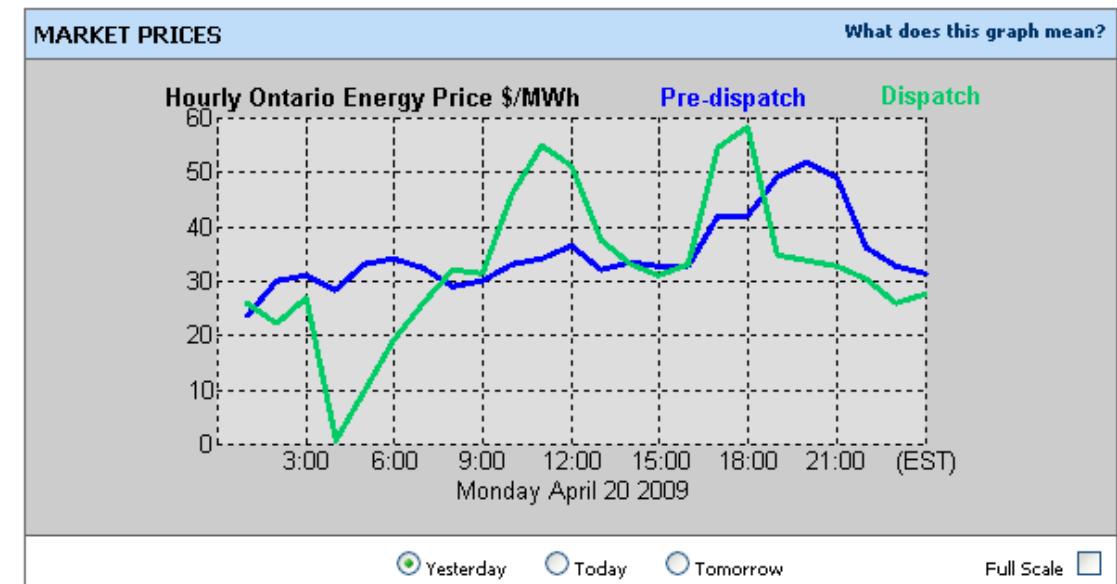
- **Dispatch:** actual volume of electricity sold



Market Prices: hourly energy price (for each hour, average of five-minute market prices)

- **Pre-dispatch:** projected prices

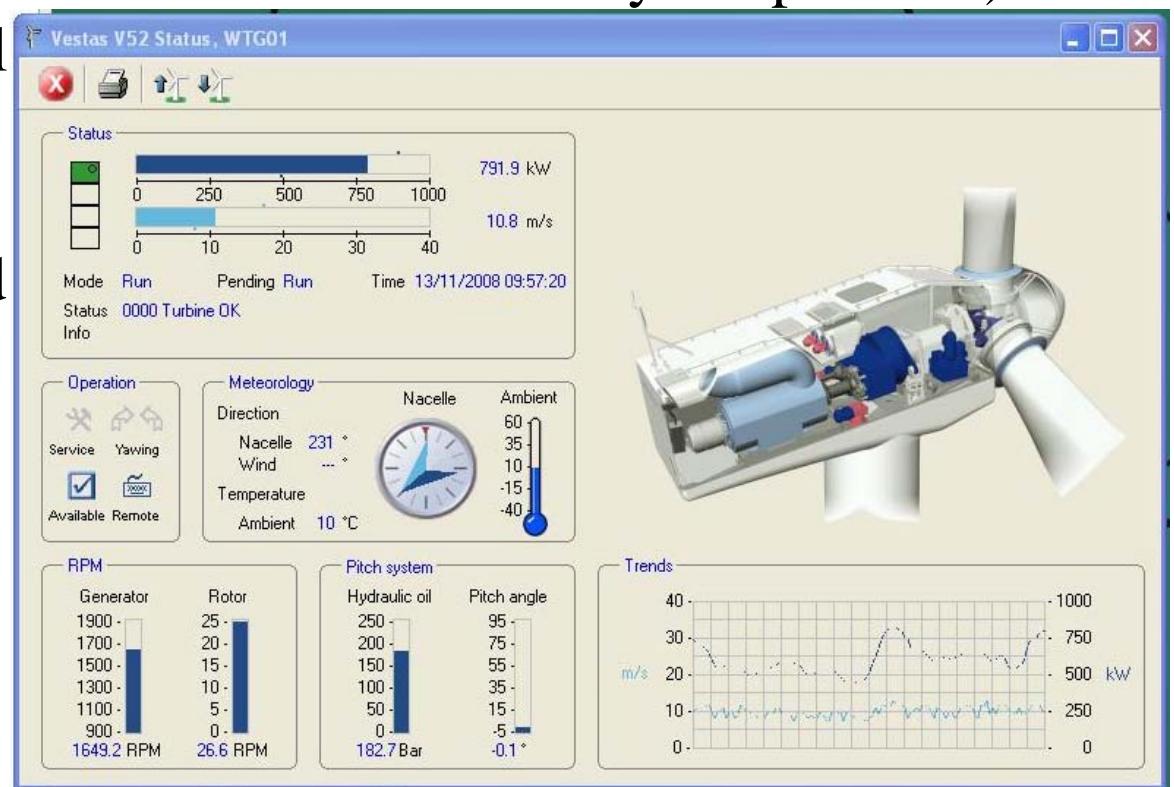
- **Dispatch:** actual price



Source: IESO: <http://www.theimo.com/imoweb/marketdata/marketToday.asp>

Introduction – SCADA

- **SCADA: Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition**
 - Computerized industrial control system
- **All modern electrical generation has some type of SCADA**
 - NERC (North American Electric Reliability Corporation) specifies electrical system data should be captured by the millisecond

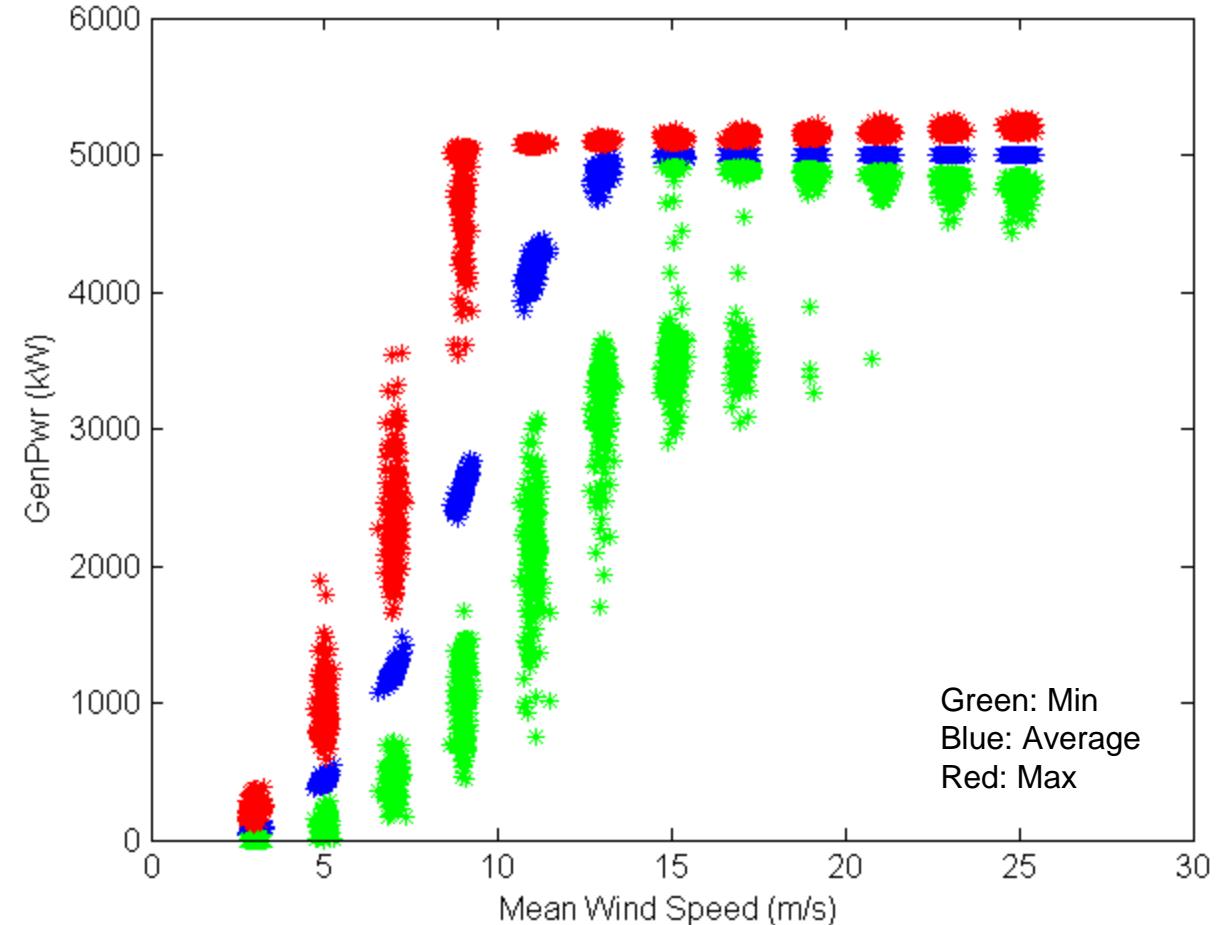


Source: Wikipedia: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SCADA>

Image Source: University of Exeter:
http://www.exeter.ac.uk/cornwall/academic_departments/csm/research/renewable-energy/images/scada.jpg

Introduction: SCADA Example

Wind Power Curve



Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Pat Moriarty



Data Challenges for Energy

- **SCADA provides lots of input & output**
- **Complex business & regulatory environment**
 - **National grid, regional regulation, local utilities**
 - **Day ahead, hour ahead, 15 minute markets**
 - **Simultaneously a business industry (private control) and a utility (public control)**
- **Great variety in the types of generation and load needs**



Data Challenges for Renewables

- Predicting “fuel” (wind, sunlight) more difficult
 - All the challenges of the existing generation technologies, plus meteorological prediction
- Even more data is available
 - Equipment is new & has many sensors
 - Orders of magnitude more generators
 - Gas Turbine Plant: 1-4 generators
 - Wind Turbine Plant: 20-500 generators
 - IID not a valid assumption for co-located generators relying on same fuel
- Outdoors → meteorological data is required for operations
- Renewables are necessary, but currently most are more expensive than traditional technologies
 - How can good analysis help drive down cost?



Example – Wind Plant Reliability



Wind Plant Reliability – Mission

- **DOE/Sandia Project**
- **Mission**
 - **Characterize reliability performance issues and identify opportunities for improving reliability and availability performance of the national wind energy infrastructure**
- **Logistics**
 - **In 2008, there were 25,300 MW of wind installed (~17,000 turbines)**
 - **DOE/Sandia Goal: Track 10-30% of the US Fleet**
 - For 30%, for 5 years of data
 - ~10 Million downtime Events
 - ~800 Billion 1-second SCADA readings (per data stream!)

Wind Plant Reliability – 20% Report

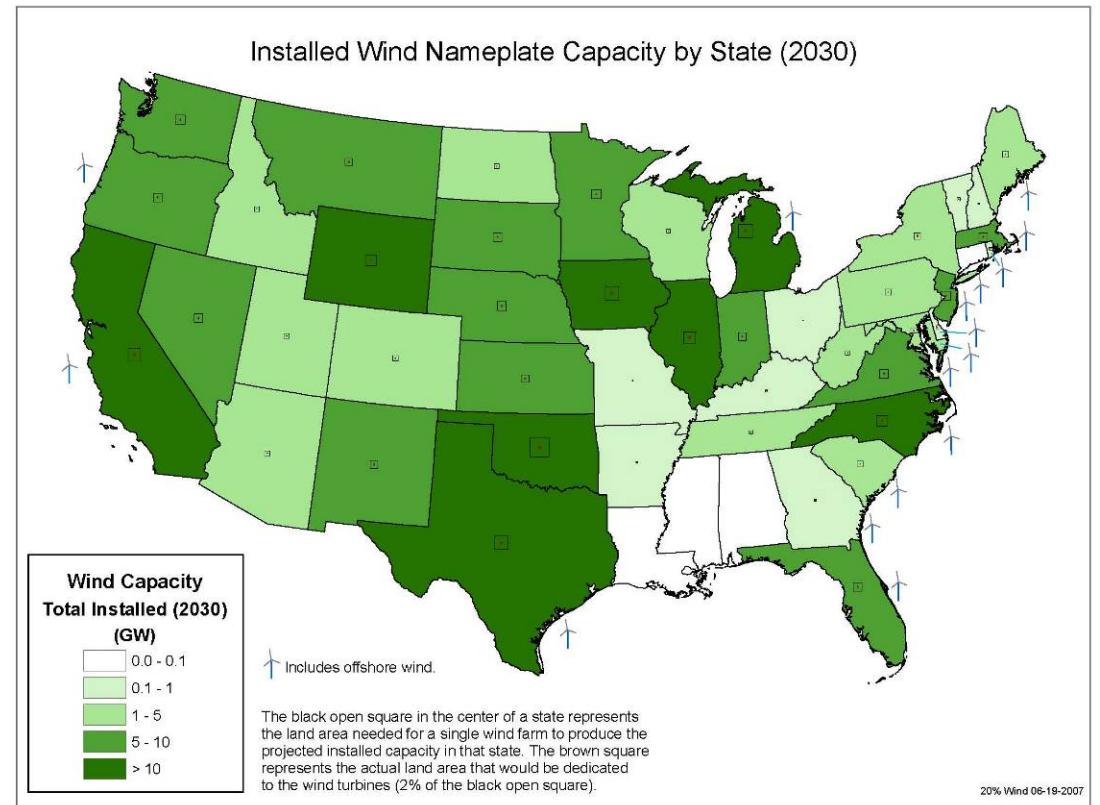
20% (Wind) Report: Challenges for Reliability

- Requires
 - Massive growth in installations
 - ~12GW in 2006 → 300+GW in 2030
 - Increases in technology performance

Capital cost: down 10%

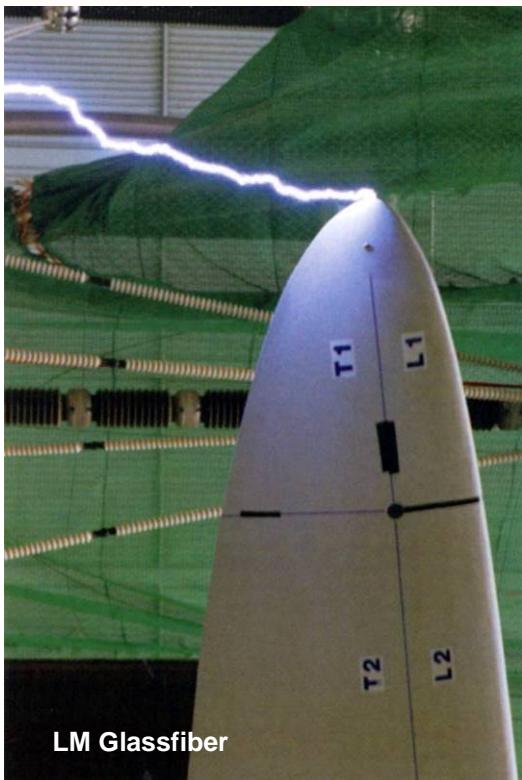
Capacity Factor: up 15%

O&M cost: down by 35%



Source: Sandia, Dr. Paul Veers

Wind Plant Reliability – Initiative Phases



3 Phases of Reliability Improvement Initiative

Discovery – Define the nature and extent of the issues:

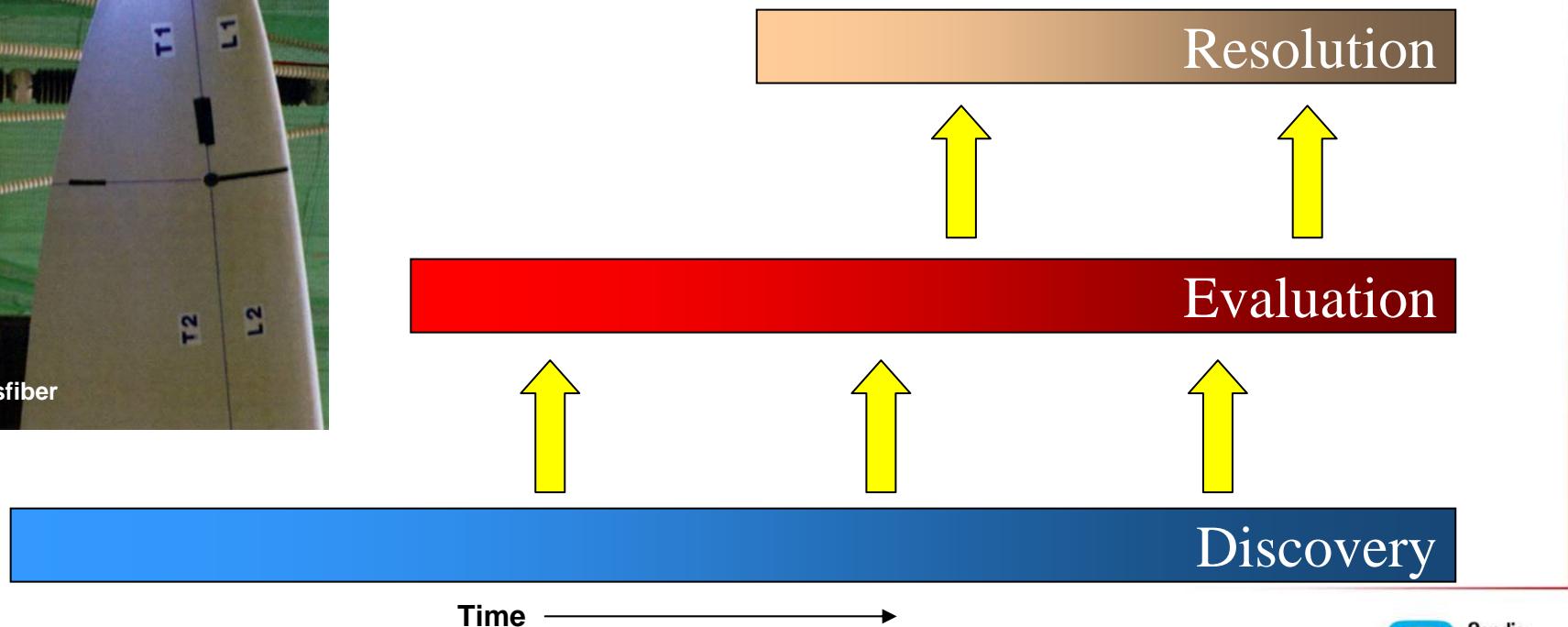
Focused on field work and full-scale testing

Evaluation – Characterize the issues and evaluate mitigation:

Focused on laboratory testing and inspection

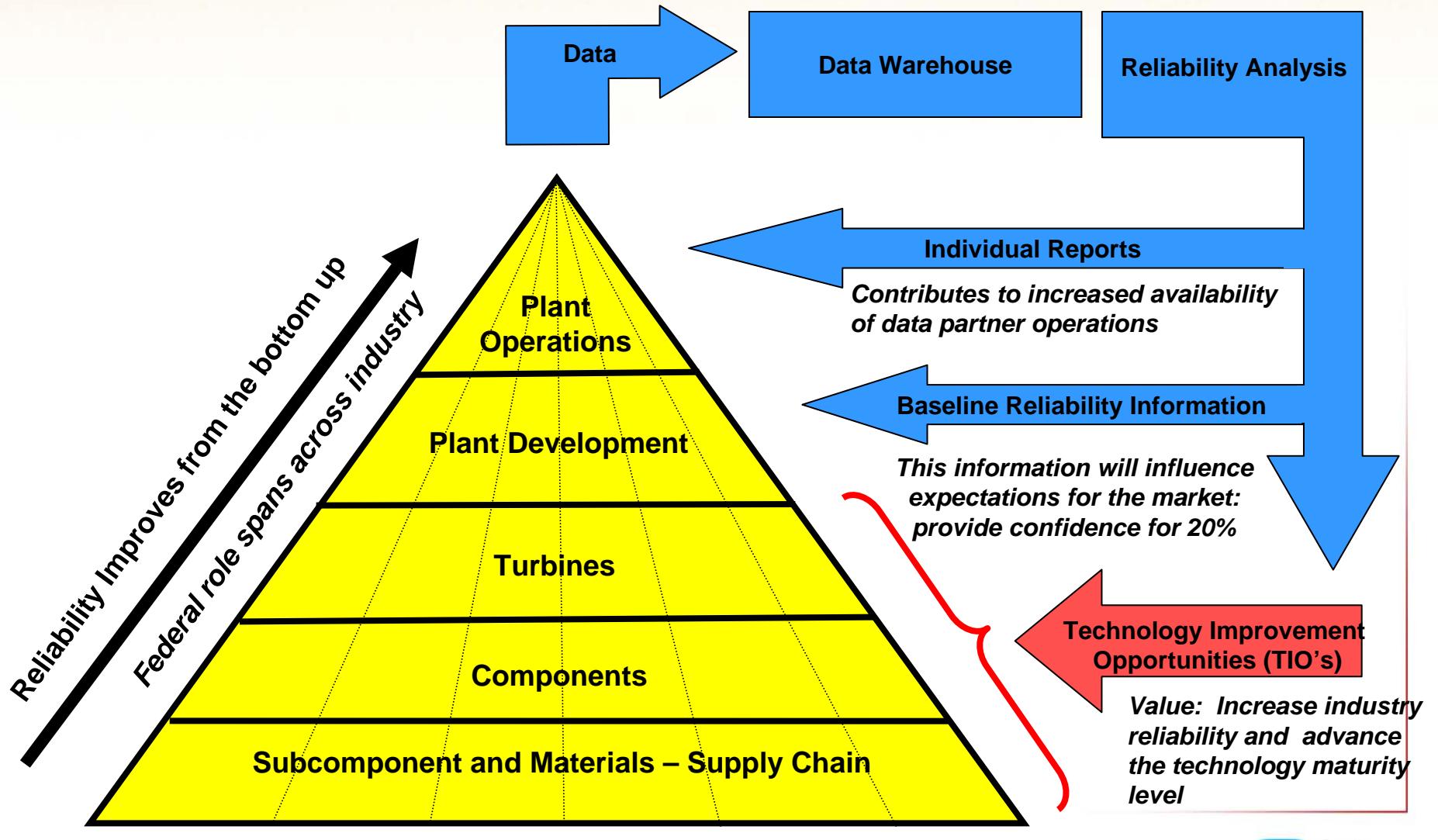
Resolution – Validate the methods of resolving specific issues:

Targeted R&D to solve specific problems



Source: Sandia, Dr. Paul Veers

Wind Plant Reliability – Collaboration Framework



Source: Sandia National Laboratories, Roger Hill



Example – Photovoltaic Reliability



Photovoltaic Reliability – Mission

Apply Sandia's extensive technical resources
to create a suite of PV-specific reliability tools
to enable reliability growth

Project structured into **5 Tasks**:

- Predictive Model Development
- Real-time Reliability Studies
- Accelerated and Diagnostic Testing
- Industry Outreach and Standards Support
- Mitigation and Failure Analysis efforts

Photovoltaic Reliability – Mission, *cont*

Overall impact of a successful Reliability Program:

- **Achieve Grid Parity with other electrical generation sources:**
 - **Costs**
 - Reliable products reduce LCOE
 - LCOE (“Levelized Cost Of Energy”): break even price energy must be sold for; includes installation, operations & maintenance, fuel, etc.
 - **Availability**
 - Reliable products enhance amount of energy produced and delivered to the grid with reduced operations & maintenance costs



Photovoltaic Reliability – Data Needs

- **Data Needs for reliability predictions**
 - **Field Operations & Maintenance and failure data**
 - **Component degradation rates**
 - **Component accelerated life test data**
 - **Transfer functions**
 - Correlations between real time and accelerated test data
 - **Failure statistics**
 - **Performance data**
 - **Weather/Metrological data**

Photovoltaic Reliability – Data Challenges

- **Data Challenges**
 - **Not all data exist**
 - **Owners unwilling to share data**
 - May be seen as proprietary or as a “competitive edge”
 - **Operations & Field data**
 - Collection is sporadic
 - Methods differ by location
 - **Degradation data**
 - Takes years to collect; requires well-instrumented systems in various climates/environments
 - Technologies change quickly –10 year degradation rates may not be relevant to new installations
 - **Accelerated Life Testing**
 - How to ensure its actually accelerating the field failure mode



Closing



Other Areas for Modelers

- Wind/Weather prediction
- Physical modeling of components
- Economic modeling
 - Energy supply & demand
 - Equipment/component supply & demand
 - Effects of policy
- Industry support
 - Manufacturing
 - Transportation
 - Supply/Repair chains
- Etc.



Closing Thoughts

- **Challenges for Modelers**
 - Lots of data (both a blessing & a curse)
 - Goal is to consolidate data into actionable information
- **Renewables industry anxious for help, but**
 - Nervous about sharing
 - Facetime with experts is hard to get (fast growing industry with lots of national spotlight)
 - Smaller plants & smaller operators don't have staff with time to understand modeling