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# Wind Energy and Energy Storage

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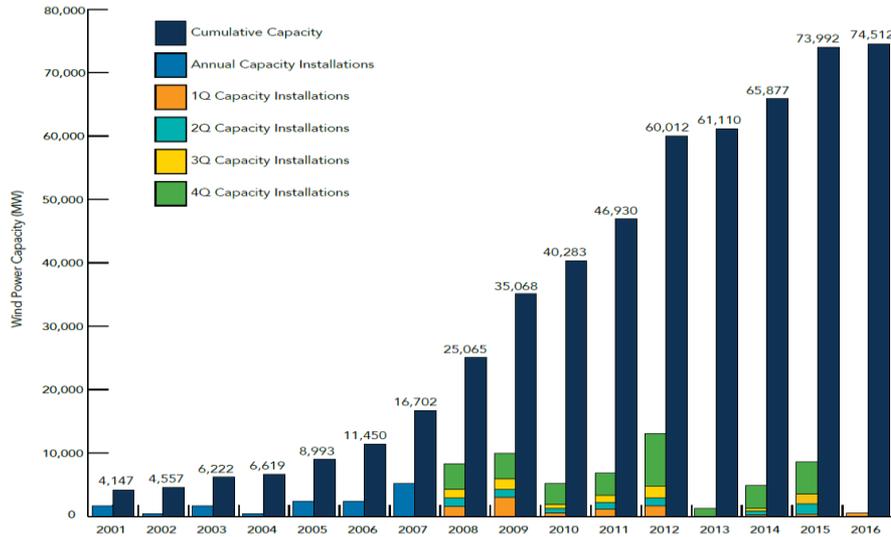
Sandia National Laboratories



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# Wind Energy by the Numbers

**74,512 MW** Total U.S. installed wind capacity, through end of 2016 Q1



**>4%** U.S. electricity production annually

**>48,800** Total number of operating utility-scale wind turbines

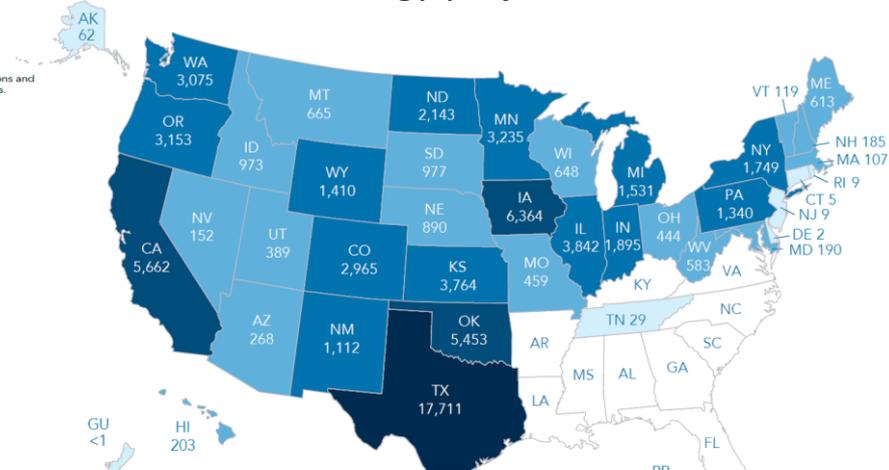
**40 plus Puerto Rico & Guam** Number of U.S. states with operating utility-scale wind energy projects

Note: Utility-scale wind capacity includes installations of wind turbines larger than 100-kW for the purpose of the AWEA U.S. Wind Industry Quarterly Market Reports. Annual capacity additions and cumulative capacity may not always add up due to decommissioned, uprated and repowered wind turbines. Wind capacity data for each year is continuously updated as information changes.

**41%** Wind energy's percentage share of power capacity additions in 2015

**11** States where wind power exceeds 12 percent total electricity production

**>10%** Percentage of total electricity production in Texas (ERCOT)



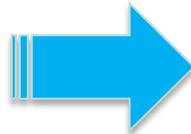
# The DOE Wind Vision

- Updated and expanded upon the *20% Wind Energy by 2030* report
- Analyzed scenarios of wind power supplying:
  - 10% by 2020
  - 20% by 2030
  - 25% by 2050

## Wind Integration and Delivery Challenges:

Wind energy is:

- Variable & Uncertain
- Location Dependent

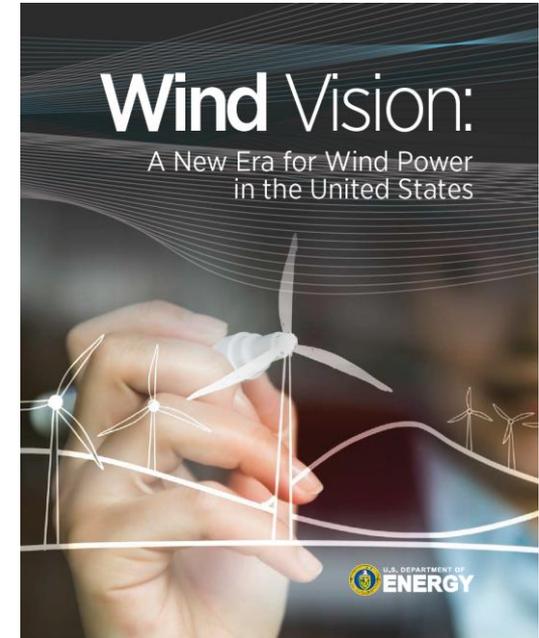


This leads to:

- Increased level of operating reserves
- Transmission constraints result in curtailment

## Wind Integration and Delivery Solutions:

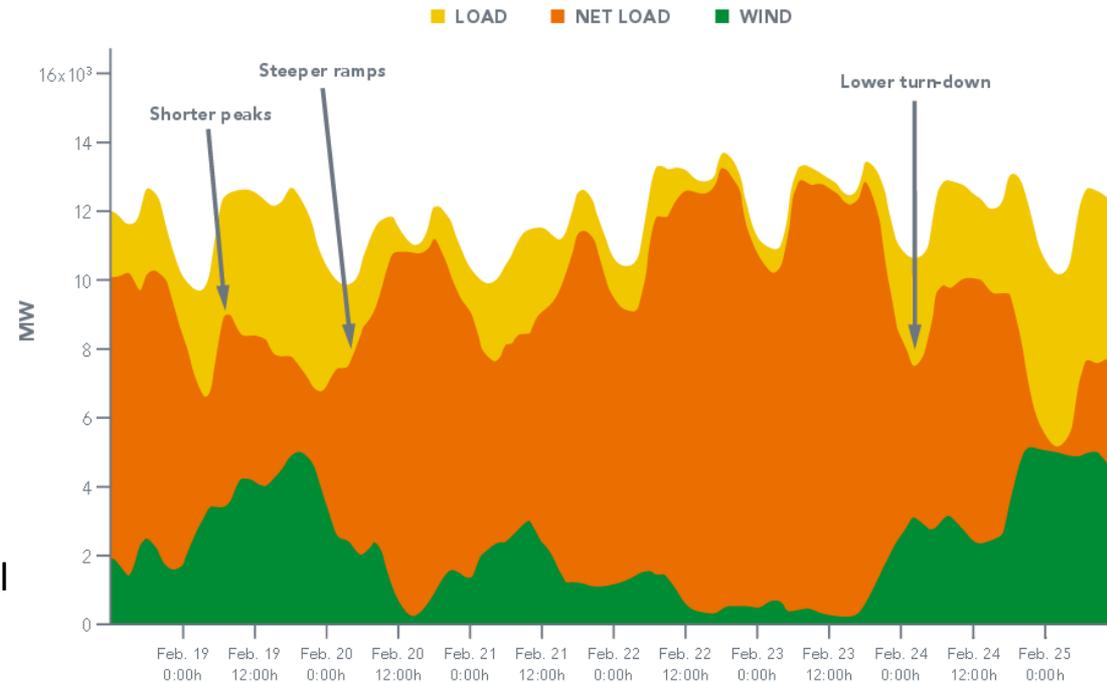
- Improving power system flexibility can come from:
  - Changes to grid operating practices
  - Changes in market design
  - Physical changes to power system resources, **including storage options**



# The Need for Power System Flexibility

Wind generation can lead to:

- Steeper ramps  
Rate of change in dispatchable generation to follow demand changes
- Deeper turn-downs  
Operation of dispatchable generators output to low levels and remain online
- Shorter peaks  
Periods when wind is high resulting in fewer operating hours for conventional plants



Power System Flexibility to accommodate wind (& solar):

- Flexible generation  
Power plants that can ramp up and down quickly and run at low output levels
- Flexible transmission  
Networks with sufficient capacity and include sharing between neighboring power systems. Smart network technologies that better optimize transmission usage
- Flexible demand-side resources  
Incorporation of demand response and storage technologies
- Flexible system operations  
Improved forecasting, market changes to accommodate for decision making closer to real time, increased collaboration between neighboring systems

# ESS & Flexibility

## Grid Services that Energy Storage can Provide:

- Bulk Energy Services

- Energy Arbitrage or Time-shifting
- Capacity

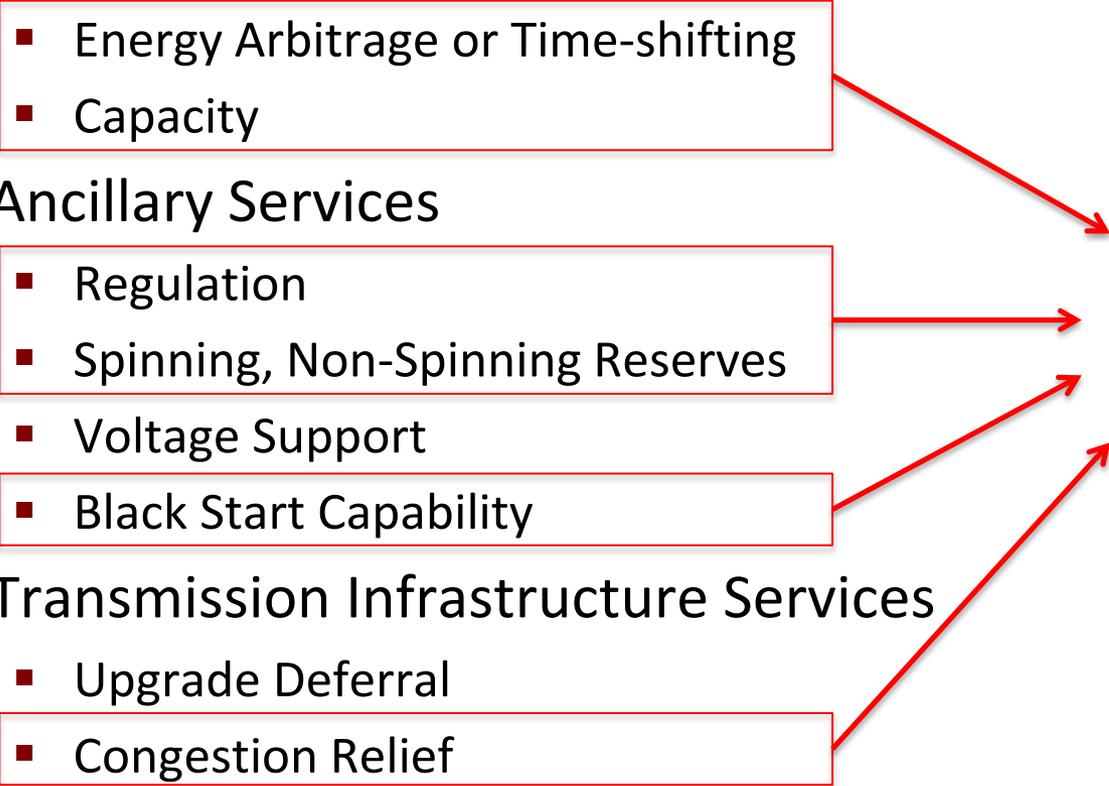
- Ancillary Services

- Regulation
- Spinning, Non-Spinning Reserves
- Voltage Support
- Black Start Capability

- Transmission Infrastructure Services

- Upgrade Deferral
- Congestion Relief

Supports Wind  
Energy Integration



The diagram illustrates the relationship between various grid services and wind energy integration. Red arrows point from the 'Bulk Energy Services' box to the 'Supports Wind Energy Integration' text. Red arrows also point from the 'Ancillary Services' box, the 'Black Start Capability' box, and the 'Transmission Infrastructure Services' box to the same text.

# Challenges

- Research focused on renewable energy production does not usually emphasize integration with the grid
- Primary customers (e.g. DOE/EERE and DOE/OE) have limited resources and diverse motivations -- making it challenging to co-sponsor or collaborate on RE/Grid/Storage R&D activities
- RDT&E facilities with combined RE/Grid/Storage capabilities are not common
- Energy Storage guys don't often go to Wind workshops, conferences, etc. (and vice versa)

# SWiFT & ESS Opportunity

**Sandia's Scaled Wind Farm Technology (SWiFT) Facility at the Reese Technology Center (RTC) in Lubbock TX is a collaboration with Texas Tech University (TTU), Vestas, Group NIRE, and many others**

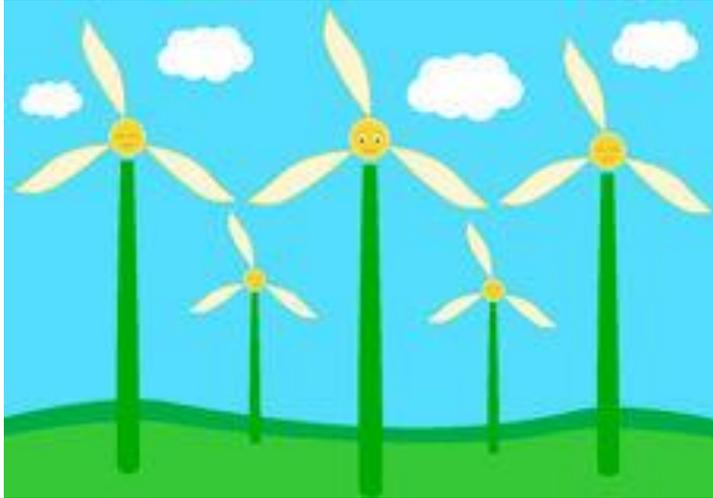


**Group NIRE and TTU commissioned a 1MW/1MWH Battery at the RTC Oct 18, 2013**



- Group NIRE and TTU are also working on development of a PV farm and a microgrid at RTC
- Activities are underway to link capabilities at RTC/SWiFT to other SNL test facilities

# Thank you!



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