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# Optimal Sizing and Operating of PV+LDES for Providing Base Load and QuEST Updates.

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2022 DOE Energy Storage Peer Review

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2022 DOE Energy Storage  
Peer Review

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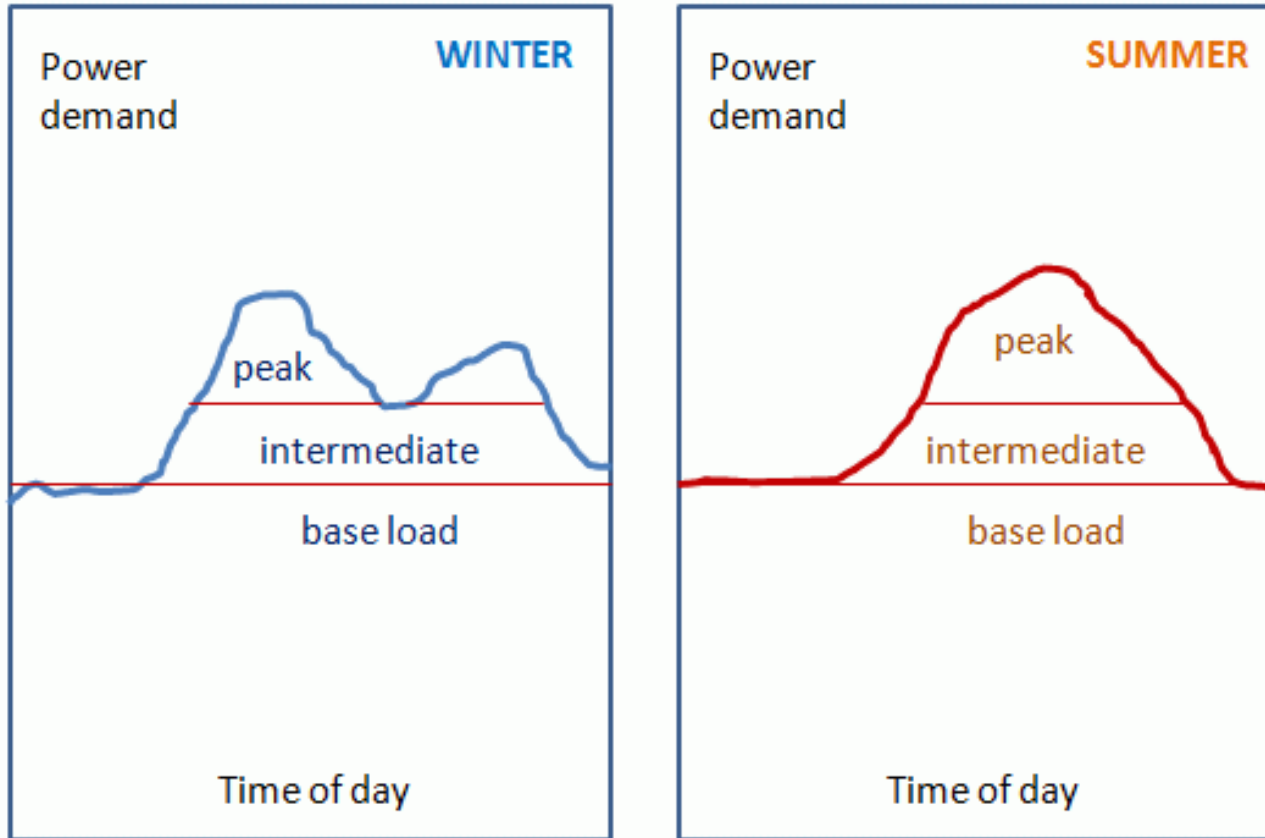


## Project Objective

- Objective: to optimal size and operate a PV+LDES power plant that provides a constant base load.
- Methodology: we investigated 2 configurations (including 1-Storage and 2-storage configurations) and developed an optimization to size and operate each configuration of a PV/Wind+ESS power plant.



## Background

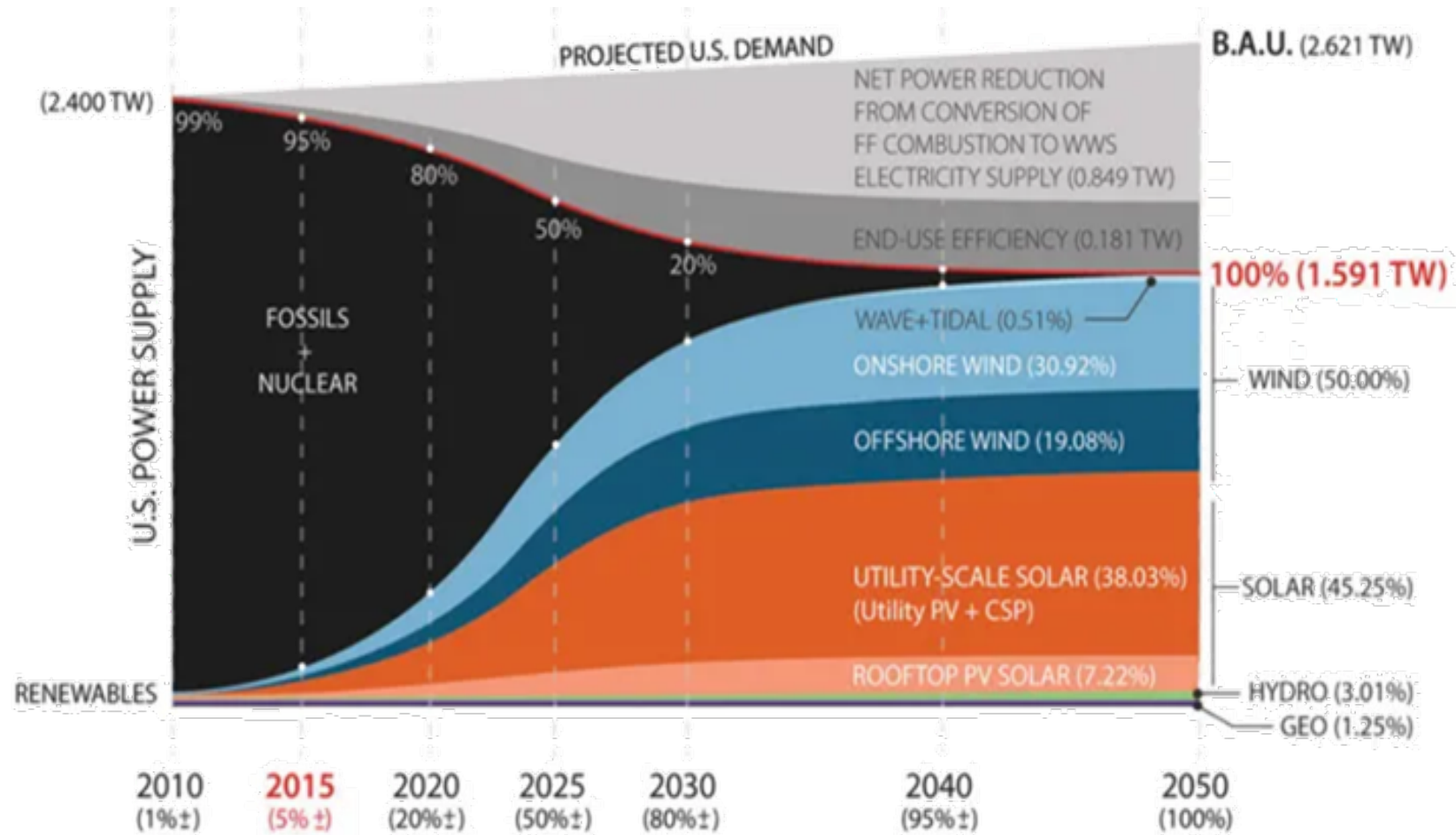


- Base load is typically 30-40% of peak load.
- Non-renewable base load plants: coal, nuclear.
- Renewable base load plants: hydro, geothermal, biogas.
- Solar and wind plants are not used for base load due to their variability and uncertainty.

Source: [www.e-education.psu.edu/](http://www.e-education.psu.edu/)



# Covering Base Load by PV/Wind+LDES



(Jacobson et al., Energy & Environmental Science, 2015)

- Majority of energy will be provided by wind and PV in the future.
- Wind and PV power plants will also need to cover base load.





# The Need for Long Duration Energy Storage



Image Credit: Form Energy



**Long Duration Storage Shot** seeks to achieve affordable long duration grid storage—for clean power anytime, anywhere.



Reduce storage costs by **90%** from a 2020 Li-ion baseline...



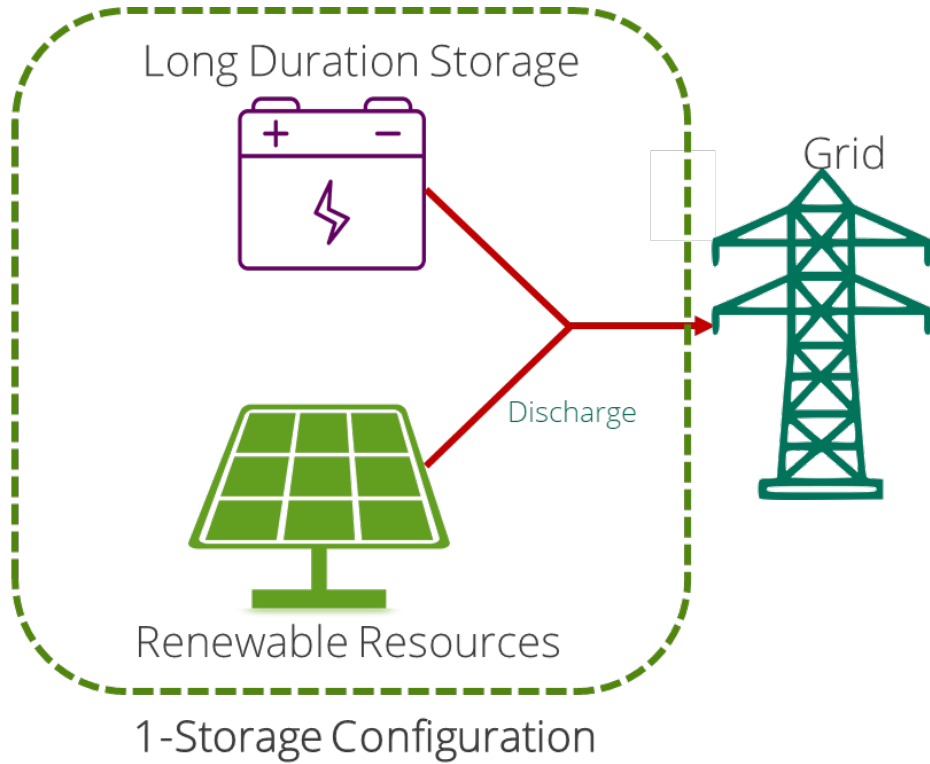
...in storage systems that deliver **10+** hours of duration



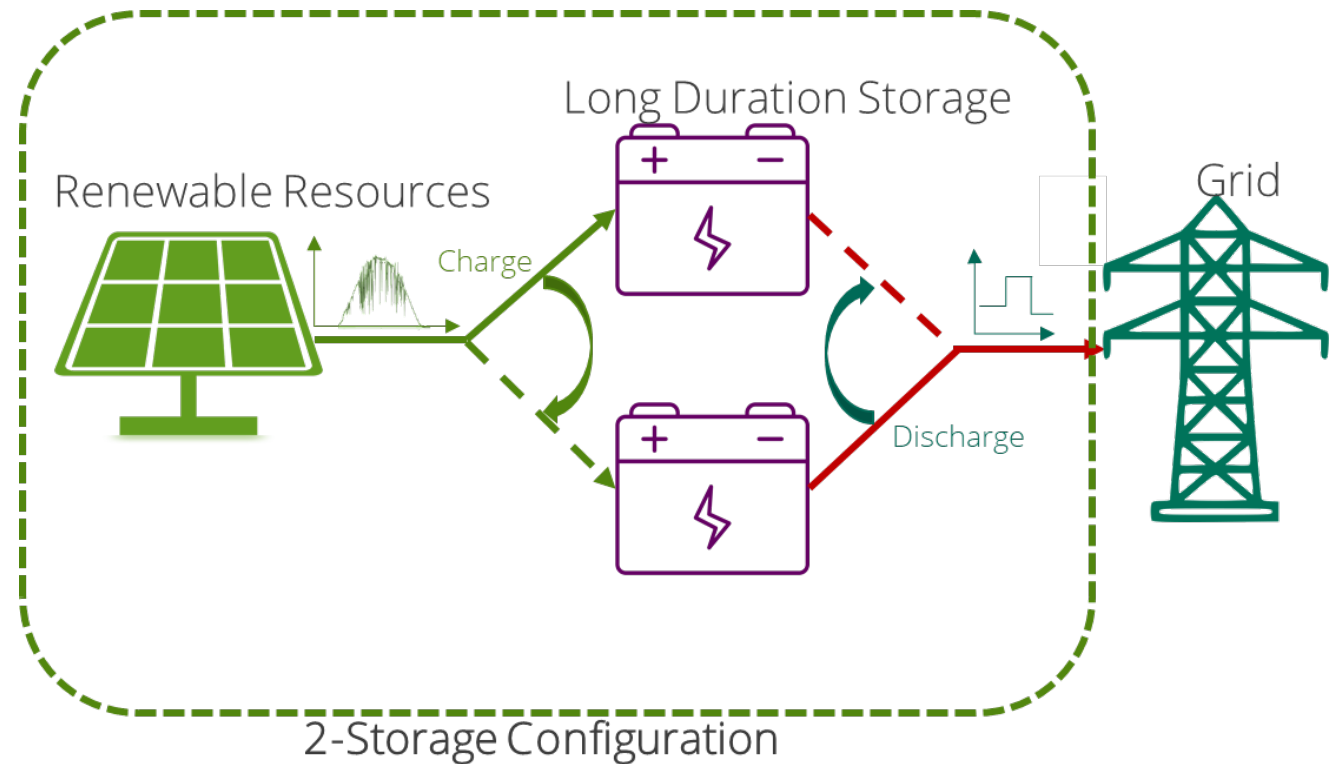
...in **1** decade



# Configurations for PV+LDES Plants



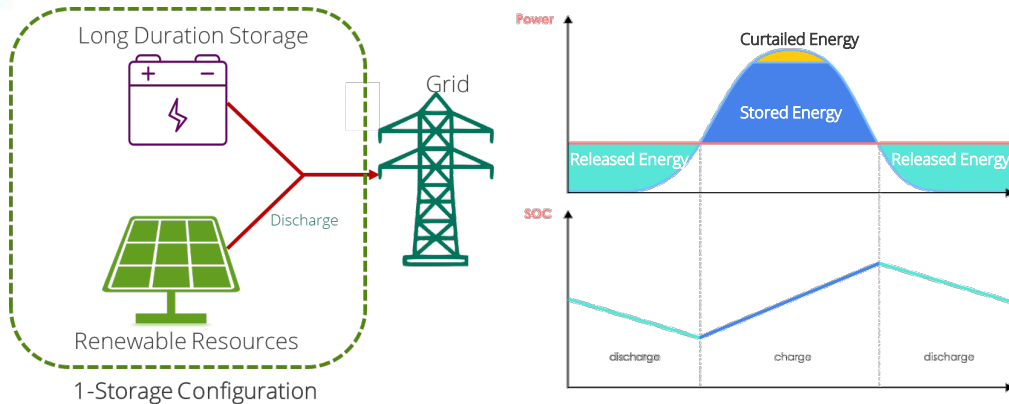
- Generation and load are balanced in real time.



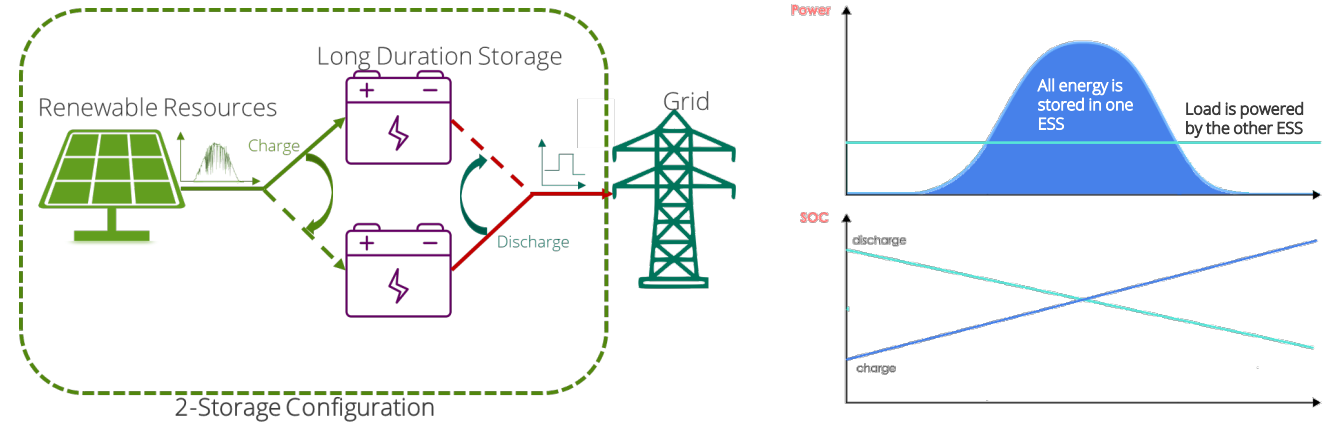
- Generation and load are decoupled using two ESSs that are alternatively charge and discharge.



# Operations of PV+LDES Plants



- Operation mainly relies long-term and short-term forecasts.
- PV, wind, and LDES must be sized considering forecast errors

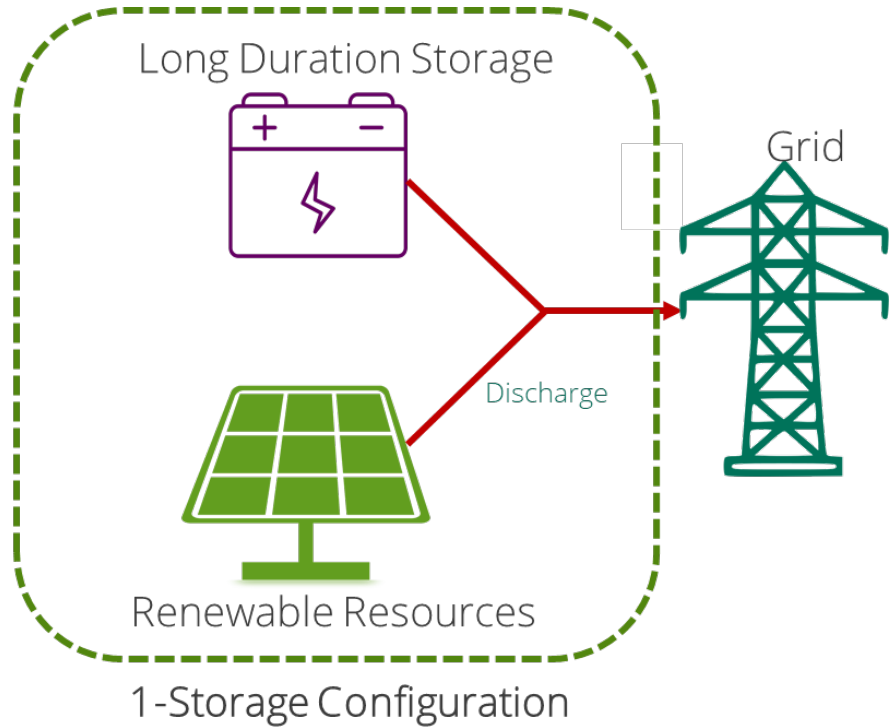


- All generated energy is stored in one ESS while the load is powered by the other ESS.
- PV, wind, and LDES must be sized considering the duration of charging/discharging periods.

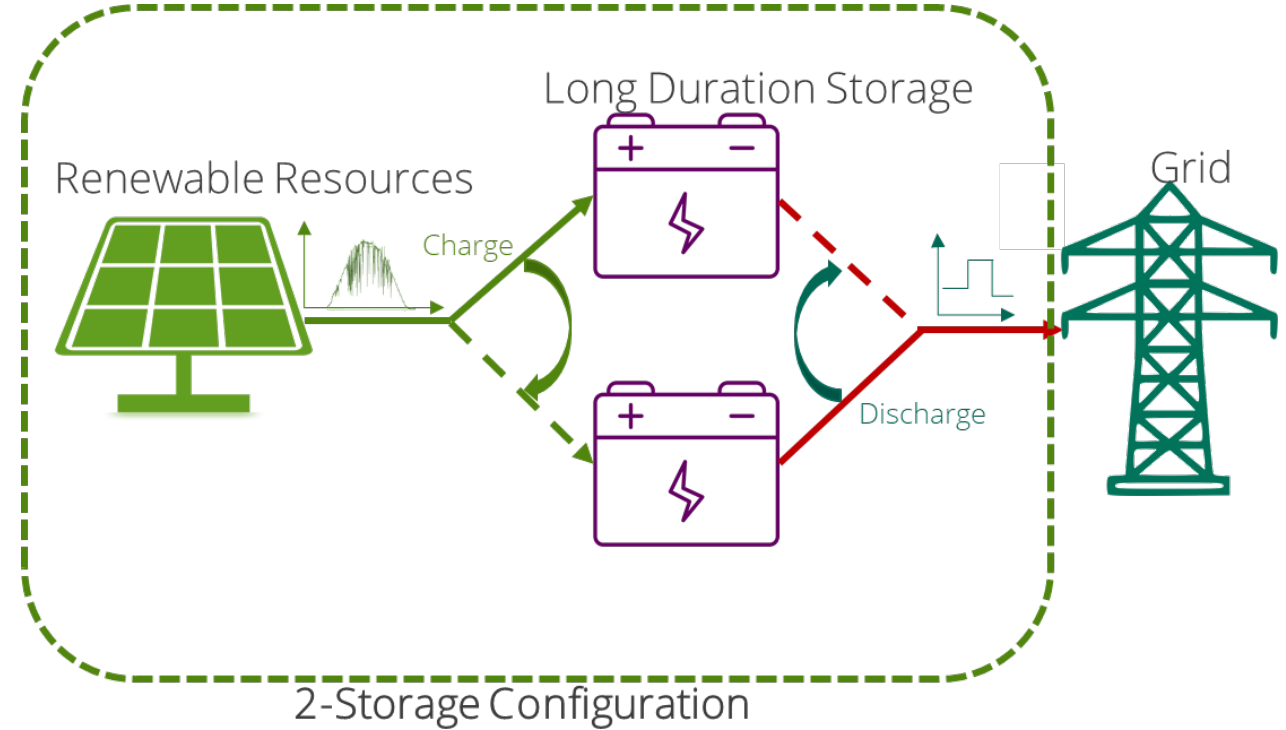




# Optimal Sizing Method for PV+LDES Plants



- Minimize total capital cost of PV/Wind and LDES
- Constraints:
  - Base load must be met at a given probability considering forecast errors.
  - SOC must be within an operating range
  - Charge/discharge power must be within power rating of ESS



- Minimize total capital cost of PV/Wind and LDES
- Constraints:
  - Base load must be met by one of the two ESSs.
  - Renewable energy must be stored by the other ESS.
  - SOC of each ESS must be within an operating range.
  - Charge power must be less than power rating of the charger.
  - Discharge power must be less than power rating of the inverter



## Case Studies



James H. Miller, Jr. Electric Generating Plant  
Total nameplate generating capacity - 2,640 MW  
Most polluted plant in the U.S.

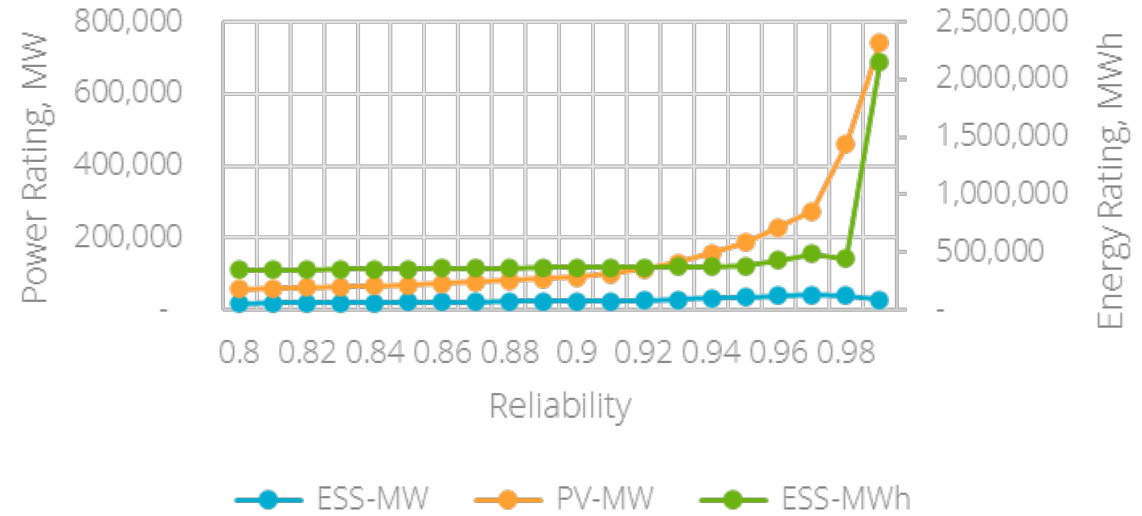
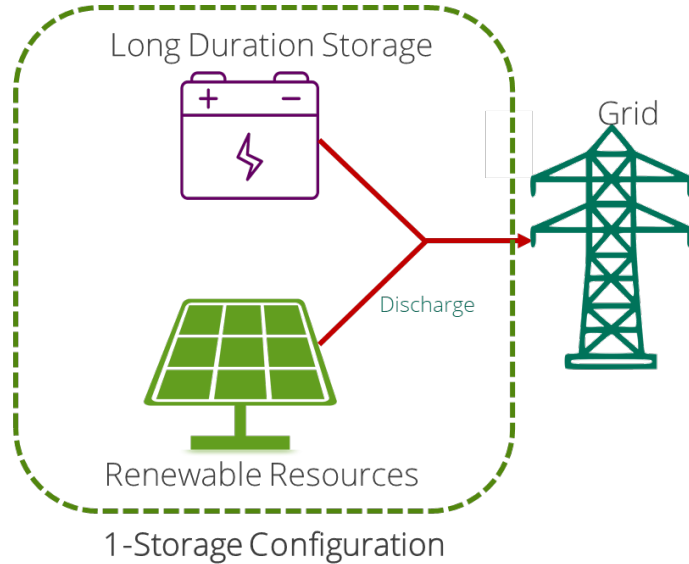
- Optimal sizing PV+LDES for replacing James H. Miller, Jr. Electric Generating Plant in Alabama.
- Investigate both 1-Storage and 2-Storage configurations.
- Consider errors of D-1 forecast.



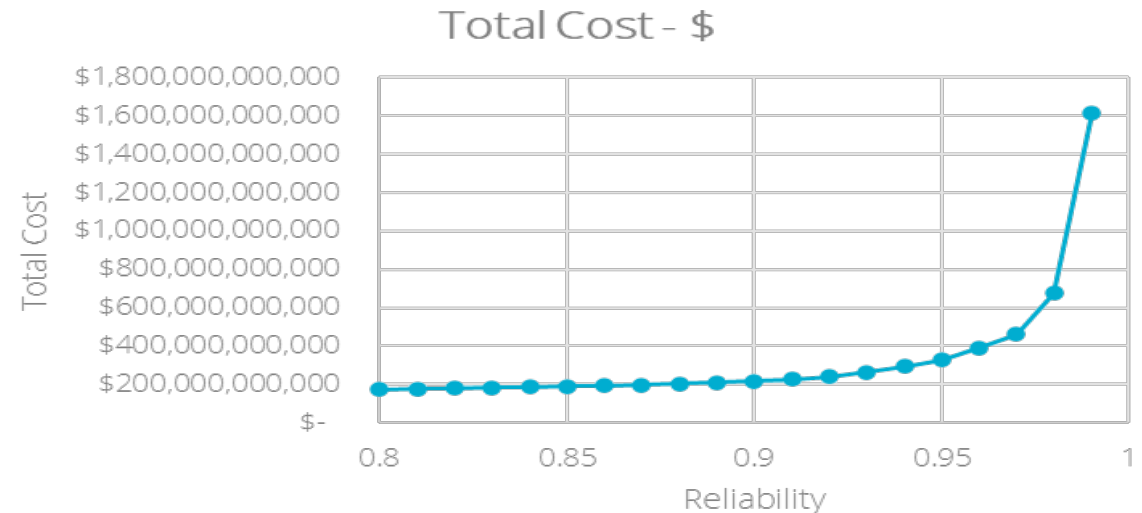
# Case Studies - 1-Storage Configuration - Results

PV, ESS Sizes

1-storage configuration

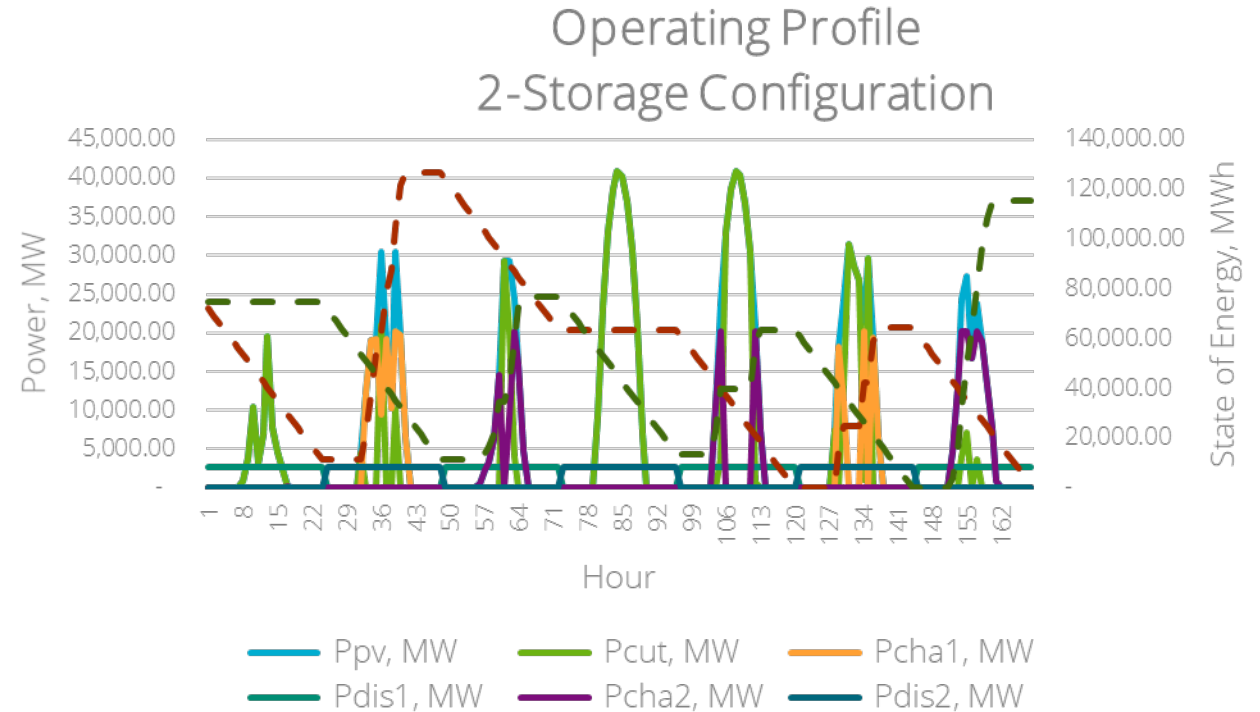
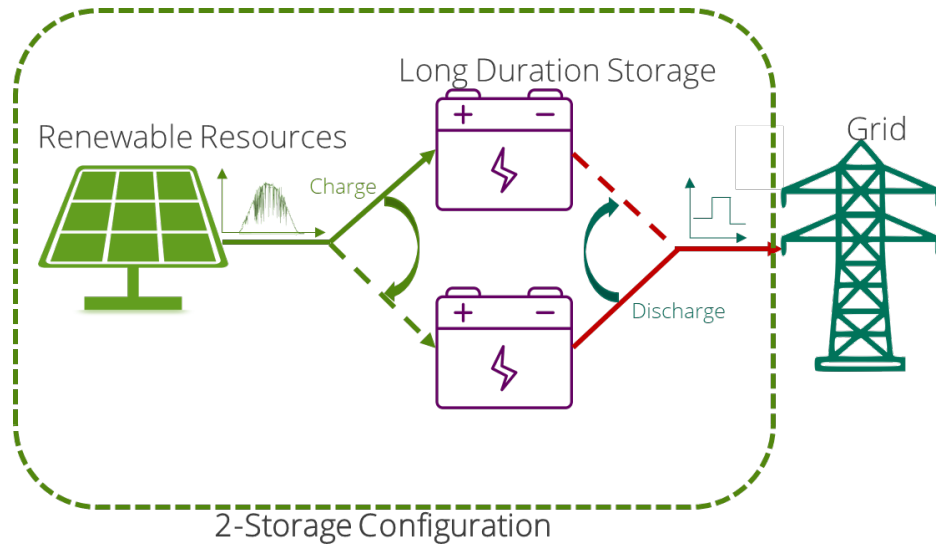


- Assumptions:
  - Storage efficiency = 85%.
  - ESS cost: \$350k/MW and \$350k/MWh
  - PV cost: \$1.2M/MW





# Case Studies - 2-Storage Configuration - Results



- Assumptions:
  - Storage efficiency = 85%.
  - ESS cost: \$350k/MW and \$350k/MWh
  - PV cost: \$1.2M/MW
  - Two ESSs alternatively switching every 24hr

- Results:
  - Total storage = 261,313 MWh
  - ESS MW rating = 2,640 MW
  - PV MW rating: 54,726 MW
  - Total cost: \$158,055,158,214
  - Reliability is 100%



## Key Takeaways

- Using current cost scenario, PV+LDES can cover base load at a huge cost. In order to make it economically possible, cost of both PV and LDES must be significantly lower.
- In 1-storage case, the cost is exponential to the reliability level. PV and LDES sizes depend very much on forecast accuracy.
- In 2-storage case, energy is absorbed before being dispatched. Therefore, forecast is not needed and the reliability is theoretically 100%.
- At a similar cost, 2-storage configuration can provide much higher reliability.
- Same methodology can be applied for Wind+LDES





# QuEST - Updates

QuEST

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QuEST

New or returning user?  
Take a quick tour

**QuEST Valuation**  
Estimates value for an energy storage system providing ISO/RTO services. Uses historical data to determine the maximum amount of revenue that the energy storage system could have generated by stacking multiple services/value streams (e.g., ancillary services, energy arbitrage). This retrospective analysis estimates value from future cash flows.

Get started

QuEST Data Manager

QuEST Valuation

QuEST BTM

QuEST Performance

Technology Selection

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## Updates in ver 1.6:

- **QuEST Technology Selection** – Support storage technology selection given applications and other requirements
- **QuEST Performance** – Evaluate energy storage system performance in different climates

## Updates in ver 1.7:

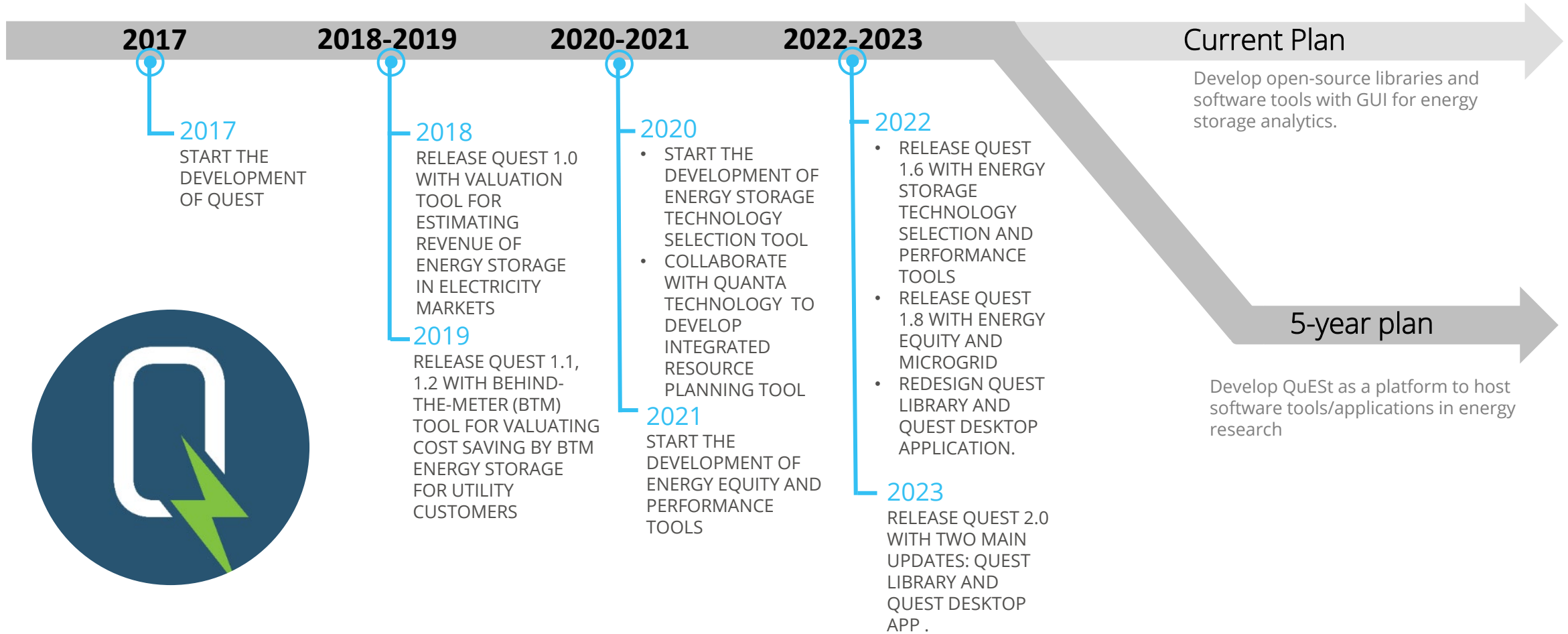
- **QuEST Equity** – Size PV+ESS to replace a power plant and evaluate the environmental impact.

- Current version 1.6 available on GitHub:  
<https://github.com/snl-quest/snl-quest>

- Version 1.7 beta is under testing.



# QuEst - Future Work





# Acknowledgements

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