



Reliability-based Sizing of Energy Storage for Systems with Very High Renewable Energy Penetration

Atri Bera, Andrew Benson, and Tu Nguyen
Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, NM

Motivation

- Jurisdictions around the globe are enforcing policies to **fight climate change**
- Share of electricity from **renewable energy resources (RERs) increasing rapidly**
- *Pros:* RERs are **clean, abundant, and cheap**
- *Cons:* **Intermittent, variable, unreliable**
- RERs need to be **firmed up** to make the grid more reliable
- **Energy storage systems (ESSs)** can be used to firm up RERs

Objective

Size **ESSs** appropriately to **firm-up RERs** in a system with very high RER penetration so that a desired level of **grid reliability** can be achieved.

ESS Sizing Methodology

- **Markov chains** used to model *up* and *down* states of system components
- **Monte Carlo simulation (MCS)** performed to generate outage statistics
- **ESS power capacity** calculated using **Expected Power Not Served (EPNS)**
- **Duration of ESS, t_A** , calculated using **unavailability reduction ratio α**

$$t_A = -\bar{r} \times \ln \alpha$$

where

$$\alpha = \frac{1 - A_0}{1 - A_1}$$

- **Energy capacity of ESS**

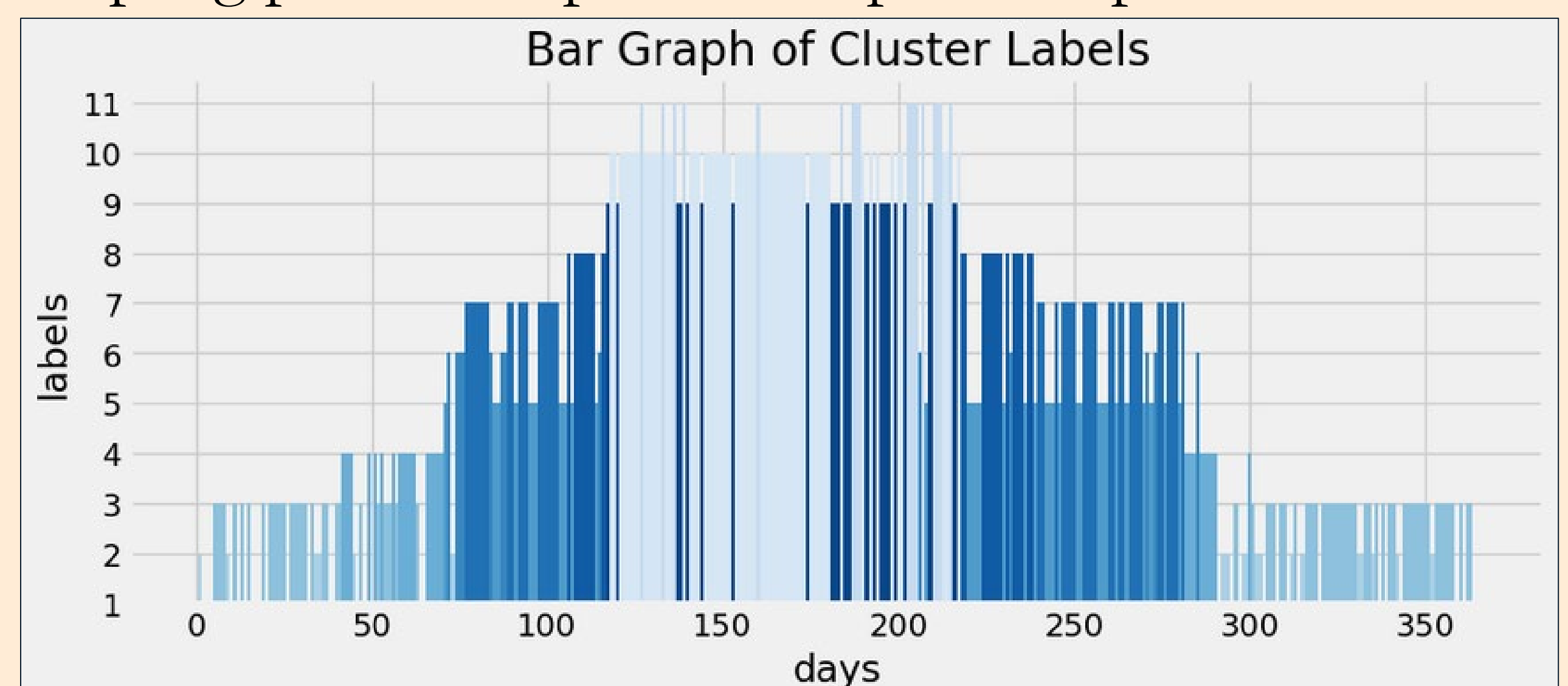
$$Q_S = P_L t_A$$

Acknowledgement

The authors wish to thank Dr. Imre Gyuk, Director of Energy Storage Research in the U.S. Department of Energy Office of Electricity for his continued support. The authors also thank Andres Stephen Lopez Ramirez for his help in generating some of the graphics.

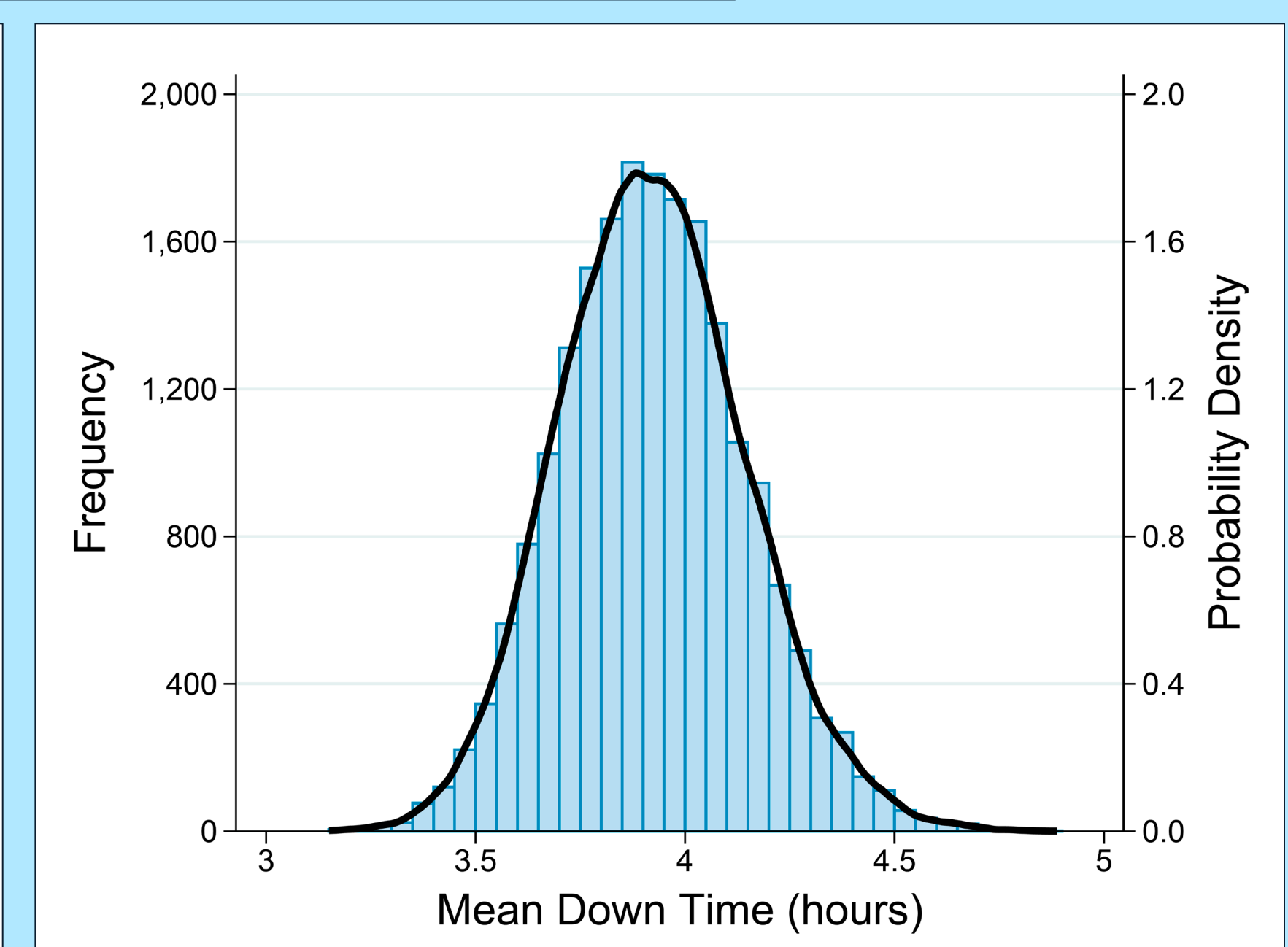
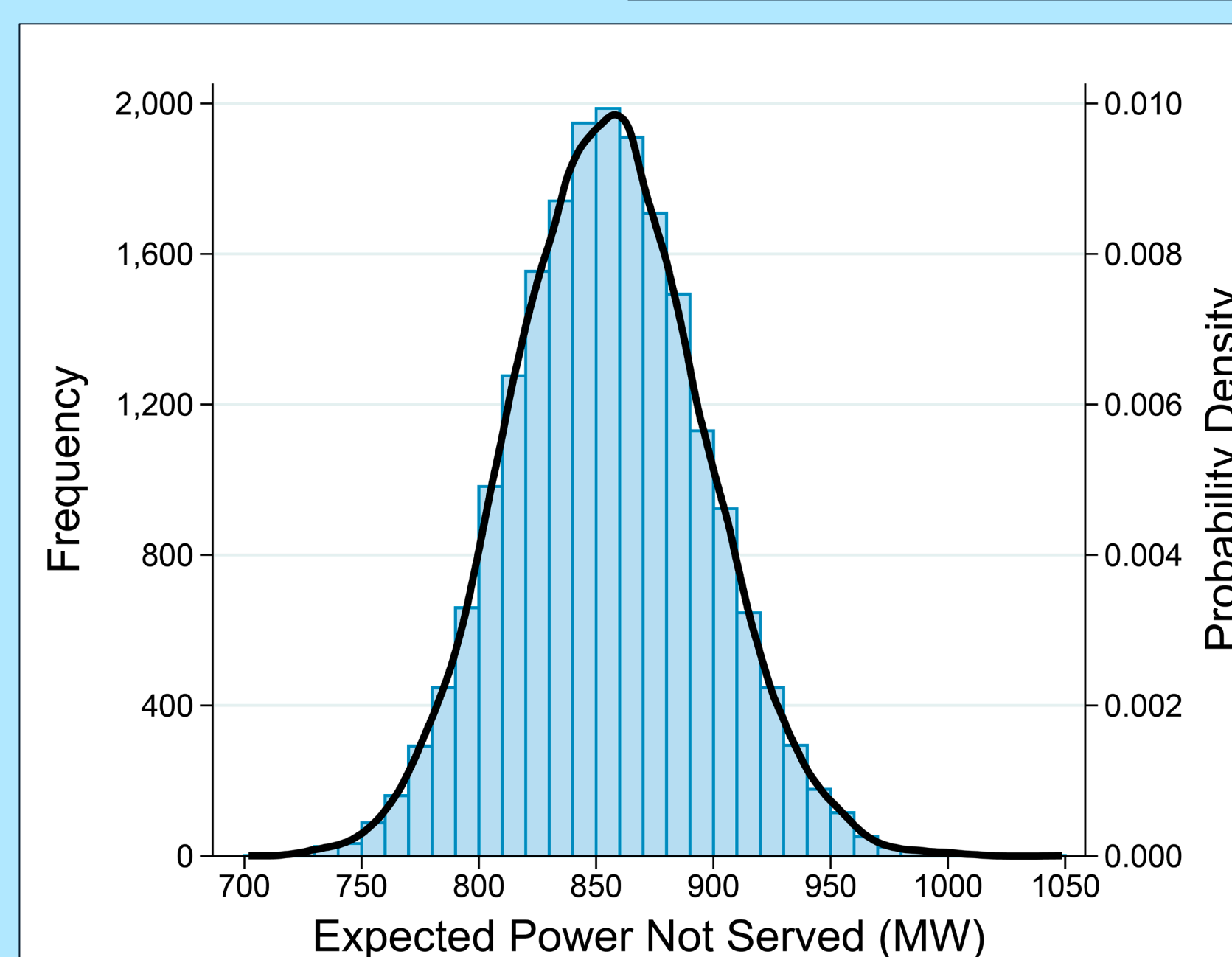
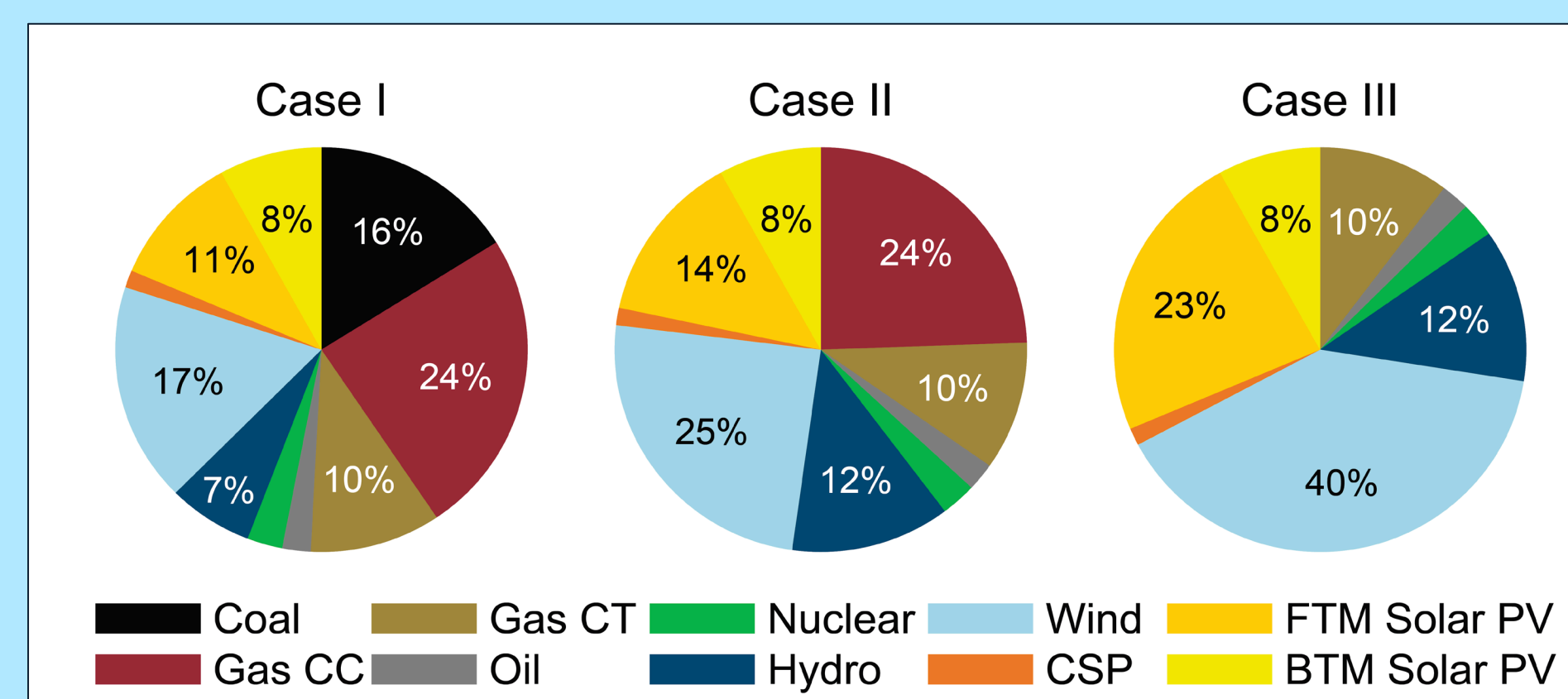
Uncertainty Modeling of Solar & Wind

- K-means clustering used to group hourly solar generation data into similar days
- Features used: actual solar availability, theoretical solar availability under clear-sky conditions, clear-sky index, hours of sunrise and sunset
- Sampling procedure preserves spatiotemporal correlation



- Transition rate matrix developed to predict hourly wind speed
- Parameters of transition matrix estimated from historical data

Results



ESS SIZES FOR THE CASE STUDIES

Case No.	LOLH (h/y)	NEUE*	P_s (MW)	\bar{r} (h)	α	t_s (h)	Q_s (MWh)
I	0.57	0.0003	202	1.5	0.4261	2	404
II	22	0.0200	337	2	0.0112	9	3,033
III	990	2.2569	856	4	0.0024	34	33,660

*NEUE = normalized EUE (EUE expressed as a % of the load)

System reliability gets drastically worse as RER penetration increases and consequently a large amount of ESS is required.