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# Power System Planning for Decarbonization & Energy Storage



*Sandia National Laboratories*

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**2023 DOE OE Energy Storage Peer Review - October 26, 2023**  
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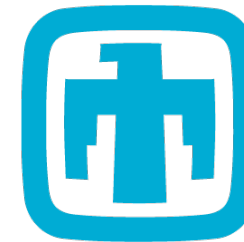
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# Overview



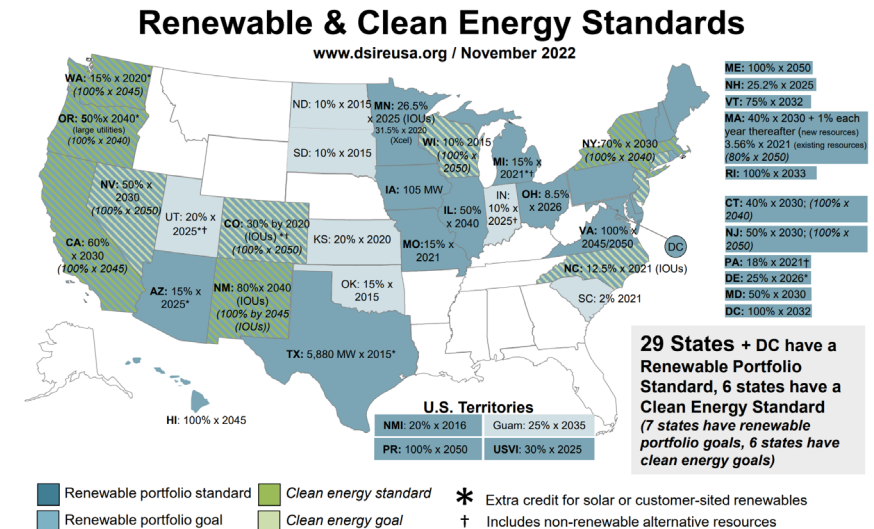
- ❖ Project Overview & Motivation
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- ❖ Capacity Expansion Planning Model Overview
- ❖ Key Drivers for Investments in Energy Storage technologies
- ❖ Capacity Expansion Planning in New Mexico
- ❖ Reliability-based Energy Storage Sizing Case Study
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# Project Overview & Motivation

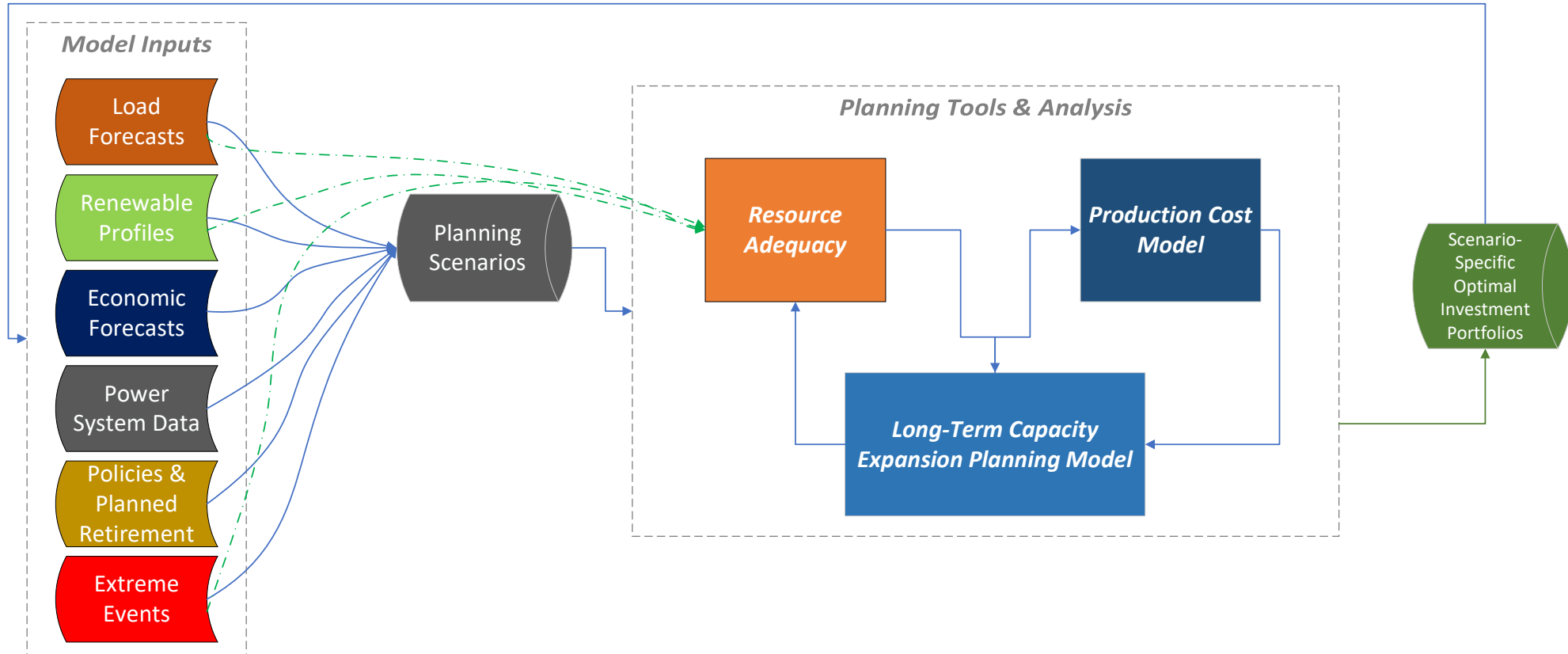


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- ❖ **Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) & Sandia National Laboratories** are currently in a Collaborative Research & Development Agreement (CRADA)
- ❖ **Project Motivation**
  - ❖ Due to state legislation (e.g. New Mexico Energy Transitions Act (ETA)), power systems are transitioning from thermal-based generation to clean, renewable energy resources → **Energy storage technologies will play a role!**
  - ❖ Need to evolve tools to evaluate future pathways towards grid decarbonization
- ❖ **Project Goals & Outcomes:**
  - ❖ Collaborate with PNM Integrated Resource Planning group
  - ❖ Provide independent analysis on potential pathways to meet the requirements of the New Mexico Energy Transitions Act (ETA)
  - ❖ Develop open-source expansion planning tool
  - ❖ Develop capabilities and framework for planning for decarbonization and energy storage technologies at Sandia to support decision-makers on the siting and sizing of energy storage technologies



# Planning Framework – How can tools coordinate effectively?



# Capacity Expansion Planning Model Overview



$$\min \sum_{y \in Y} \gamma_y * [ \underbrace{C_y^G + C_y^T + R_y^{ES}}_{\text{Investment Costs}} + \underbrace{O_y^{FOM} + O_y^{VOM} + O_y^{Fuel}}_{\text{Operational Costs}} + \underbrace{P_y^{LS} - I_y^{PTC/ITC}}_{\text{Incentives}} ]$$

## Annual Costs:

- $C_y^G$  - Generation Inv.
- $C_y^T$  - Transmission Inv.
- $R_y^{ES}$  - ES Replacement
- $O_y^{FOM}$  - Fixed O & M
- $O_y^{VOM}$  - Variable O & M
- $O_y^{Fuel}$  - Fuel Cost
- $P_y^{LS}$  - Load Shed Penalty
- $I_y^{PTC/ITC}$  - Tax Credit
- $\gamma_y$  - Discount factor

- ❖ Capacity expansion planning (CEP) models are **exploratory**; designed to assess several **future scenarios**
- ❖ Long term planning horizon (e.g. 20-30 years)
- ❖ Model is deterministic (perfect foresight); linear program optimization

## Subject to:

- **Energy Storage Constraints**
  - State-of-Charge Tracking
  - Charge/Discharge Limits
  - Min/Max SOC level
  - Seasonal balancing of ESS
  - Power & energy Sizing
- **Thermal Generation**
  - Minimum stable level
  - Max. capacity limits
- **Transmission Constraints**
  - Pipe & bubble (Zonal)
  - DC power flow (Nodal)
- **Policy Constraints**
  - Renewable portfolio standards
  - Carbon emission reduction
  - Carbon intensity



- **Generation Retirements**
- **Operational Reserves**
  - Regulation, spinning, flexibility reserves
- **Planning Reserve Margin**
  - Meeting system-wide reliability (x% over annual peak)
- **Power Balance**
  - Meeting forecasted demand at zonal/nodal level for each time step



## Key Model Outputs:

- Optimal generation expansion & transmission expansion (in progress)
- Siting of new resources
- Investment & Operational Costs
- Energy Storage (power & energy capacity)
- Policy Performance

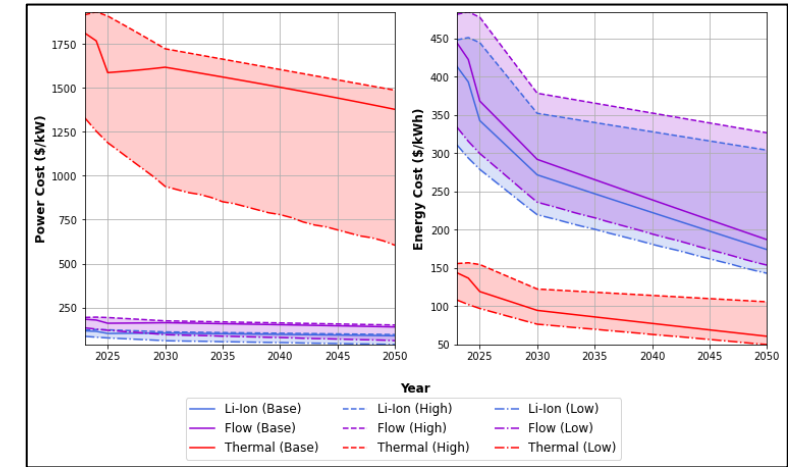
E. Spyrou, J. L. Ho, B. F. Hobbs, R. M. Johnson and J. D. McCalley, "What are the Benefits of Co-Optimizing Transmission and Generation Investment? Eastern Interconnection Case Study," in IEEE Transactions on Power Systems, vol. 32, no. 6, pp. 4265-4277, Nov. 2017

# Key Drivers for Investments in Energy Storage Technologies



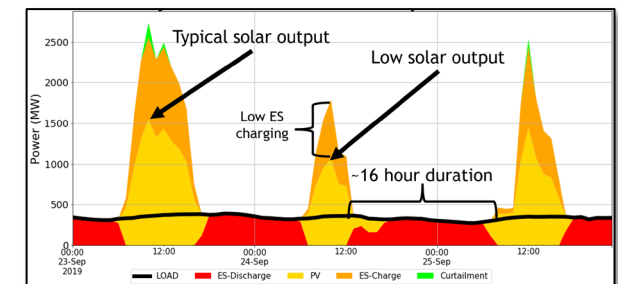
❖ It is important to understand the key drivers in expansion planning models that affect the investment decisions of energy storage (ES) technologies

Key Parameters & Modeling Considerations	Effect on Energy Storage Investment Decisions
<i>ES duration</i>	Optimizing power & energy capacities → Identifying system needs over time & technology selected
<i>ES round-trip efficiency</i>	Required installed capacities and operations
<i>Investment Cost &amp; Technology Maturation</i>	Technologies selected & timing of investment
<i>Renewable Penetration (Policies)</i>	Sized to firm renewables & cover renewable energy lulls
<i>Technology Lifetime</i>	Effect on technology replacement costs
<i>Temporal Resolution</i>	Effect on system balancing & may overlook operational benefits of long duration technologies
<i>Incentives</i>	Investment tax credits (from IRA) favor ES deployment



Sample ES cost trajectories over time

<https://atb.nrel.gov/>; <https://www.pnnl.gov/ESGC-cost-performance>



Example dispatch plot during low PV production

❖ Other factors such as *degradation*, *seasonal shifting*, and *capacity credits* should also be considered, but have not been closely investigated to date

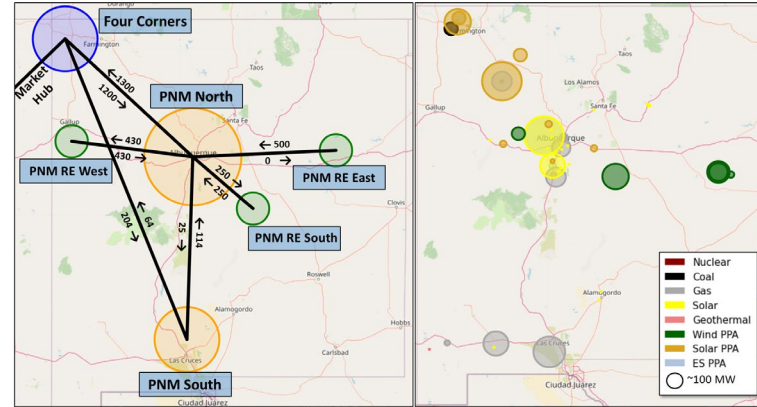
# Capacity Expansion Planning in New Mexico



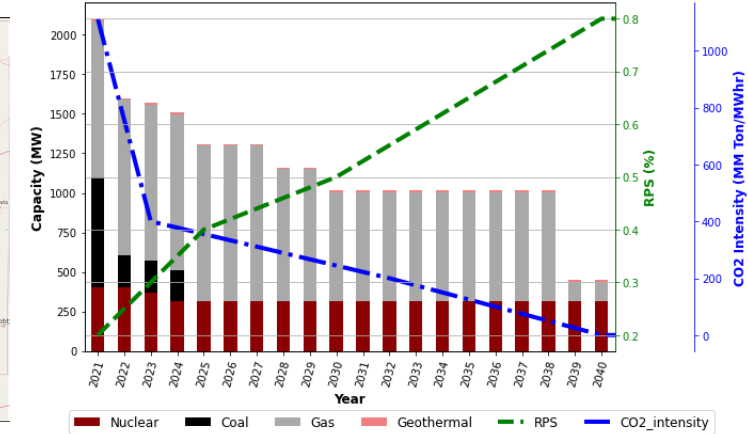
## Assumptions:

- ❖ PNM Zonal Model (pipe & bubble) - capturing location-specific renewable profiles for existing and candidate resources
- ❖ Reference load forecast
- ❖ NM ETA RPS (80% by 2040) & CO2 Policies (Carbon free by 2040)
- ❖ Candidate Technologies:
  - ❖ 100m Wind (East only), Utility-scale PV, Li-Ion ES (2-10 hr. duration), Flow Battery (2-100 hr. duration), Thermal Energy Storage (4-100 hr. duration)
- ❖ Temporal Resolution:
  - ❖ Seasonal representative weeks + Peak Demand week (5 weeks @ hourly timestep)
- ❖ Optimizing energy storage power and energy capacity over time
- ❖ Investment & operational costs: NREL ATB [1], PNNL cost database [2], & PNM public dataset
- ❖ **Planning scenarios** developed based on retirement schedules, technology cost & maturation, and wind expansion options

PNM Zonal Power System



New Mexico Energy Transition Act & PNM Thermal Retirements



Planning Scenarios

	Base Case (BC)	Accelerated Retirements (AR)	Moderate Technology (MT)	Advanced Technology (AT)
<b>Thermal Retirements</b>	Scheduled	Accelerated	Scheduled	Scheduled
<b>Energy Storage Cost</b>	Base	Base	High	Low
<b>Energy Storage Technology</b>	Li-Ion	Li-Ion	Li-Ion Flow Thermal	Li-Ion Flow Thermal
<b>Wind Expansion</b>	East Only	All	East Only	All

C.J. Newlun, W. Olis, A. Bera, A. Benson, R.H. Byrne, T. Nguyen, J. Mitra "Planning for Grid Decarbonization in New Mexico: An Energy Storage Perspective" 2024 IEEE Electrical Energy Storage and Technologies (EESAT) (Under review, abstract accepted), San Diego, CA, 2024.

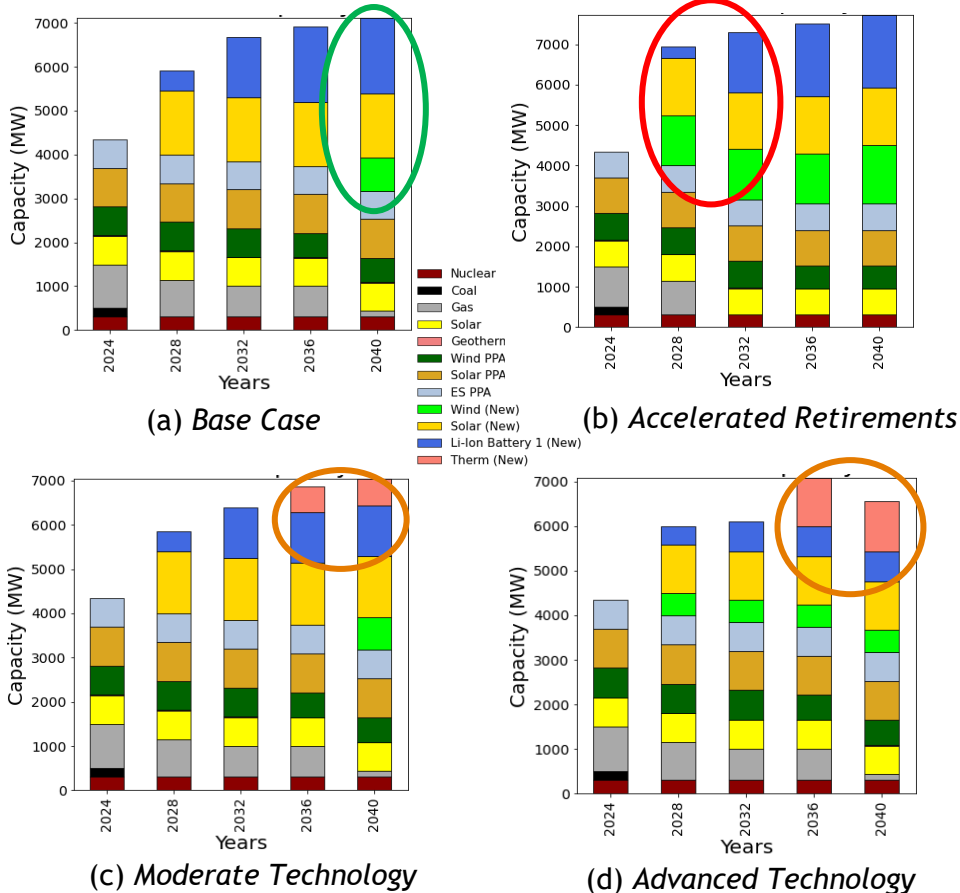
[1] <https://atb.nrel.gov/>

[2] <https://www.pnnl.gov/ESGC-cost-performance>

# Capacity Expansion Planning in New Mexico



## Resource Expansion by Scenario

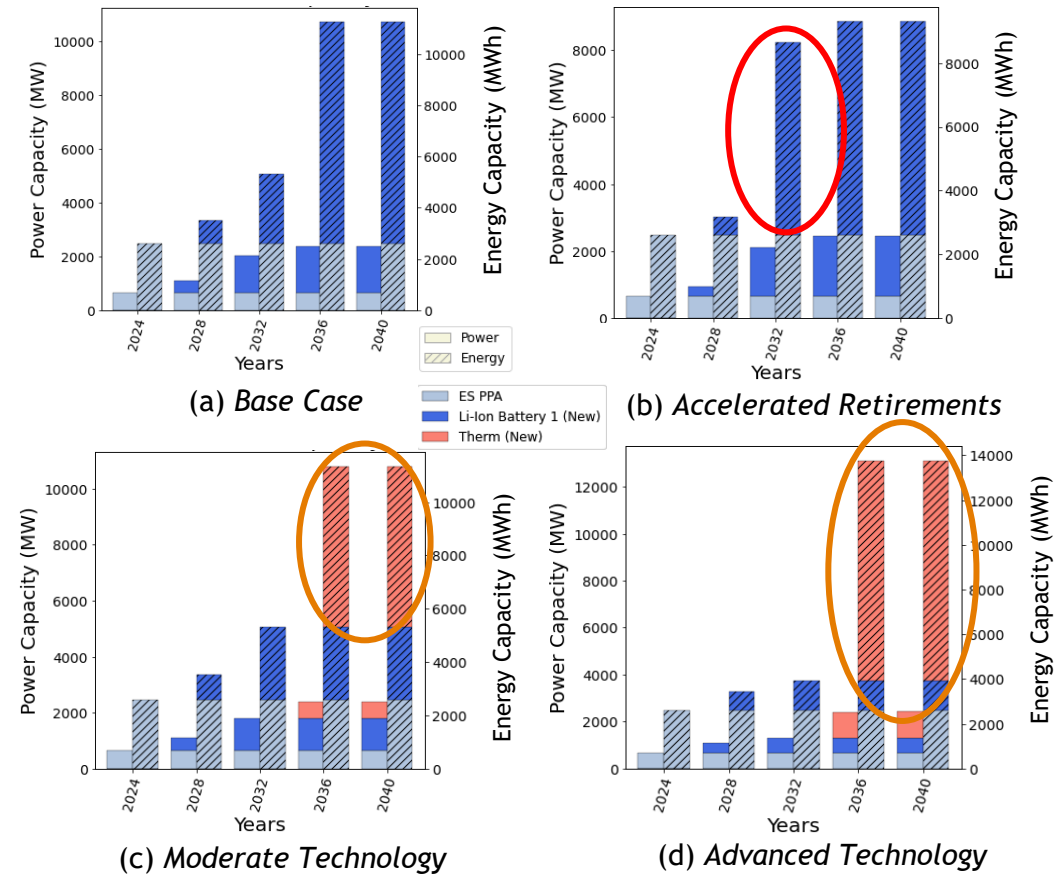


Limited wind expansion plays a role in optimal resource mix & ES required

Accelerated retirements results in earlier resource and ES adoption

ES cost trajectories promote and/or inhibit ES technology deployment

## Energy Storage Expansion by Scenario



Capacity expansion model allows for investigation into resource expansion, sizing of energy storage power and energy capacities, and when such investments should occur in the planning horizon

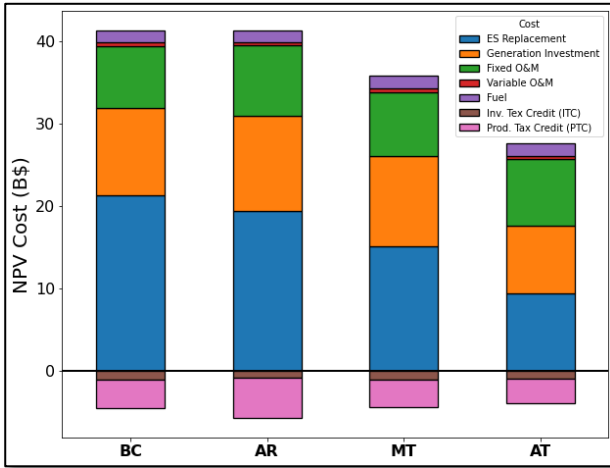


# Capacity Expansion Planning in New Mexico



## Investment & Operational NPV Cost Breakdown

### ❖ Key Takeaways:



- ❖ The *Moderate* and *Advanced Technology* scenarios resulted in relatively less expensive portfolios
- ❖ The *ES cost assumptions* play a role in deployments and investment & operational costs
- ❖ Model selects a *geographically diverse* ES portfolio in terms of capacity and duration to support renewable deployment

## Base Case (BC)

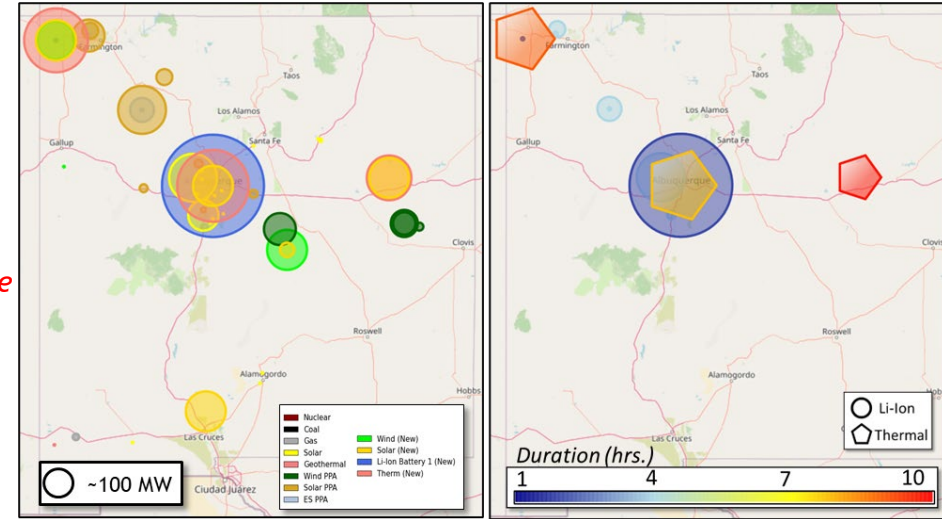
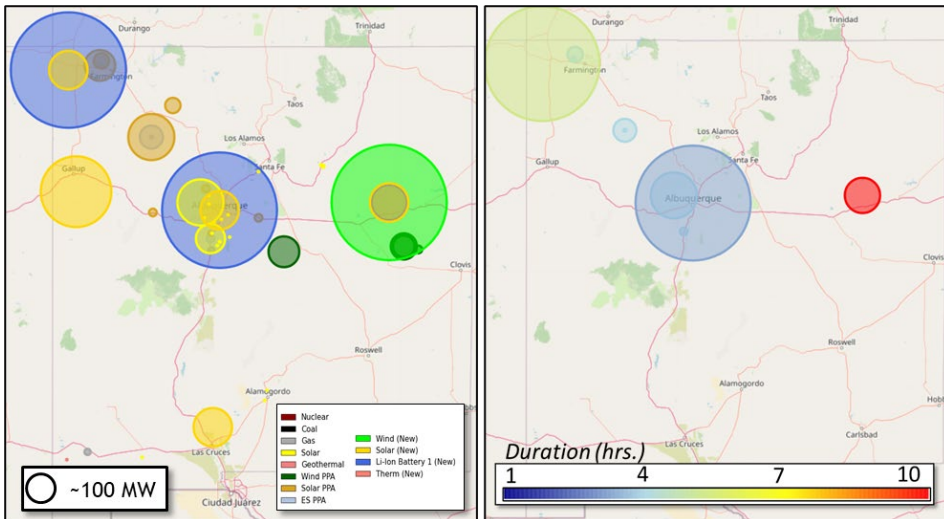
## Advanced Technology (AT)

### 2040 Resource Portfolio

### 2040 ES Power & Energy

### 2040 Resource Portfolio

### 2040 ES Power & Energy

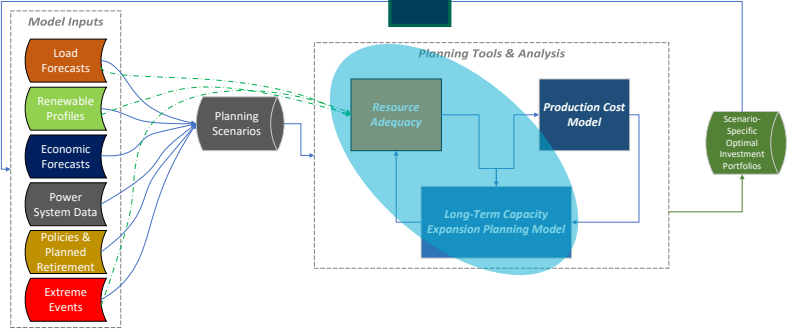
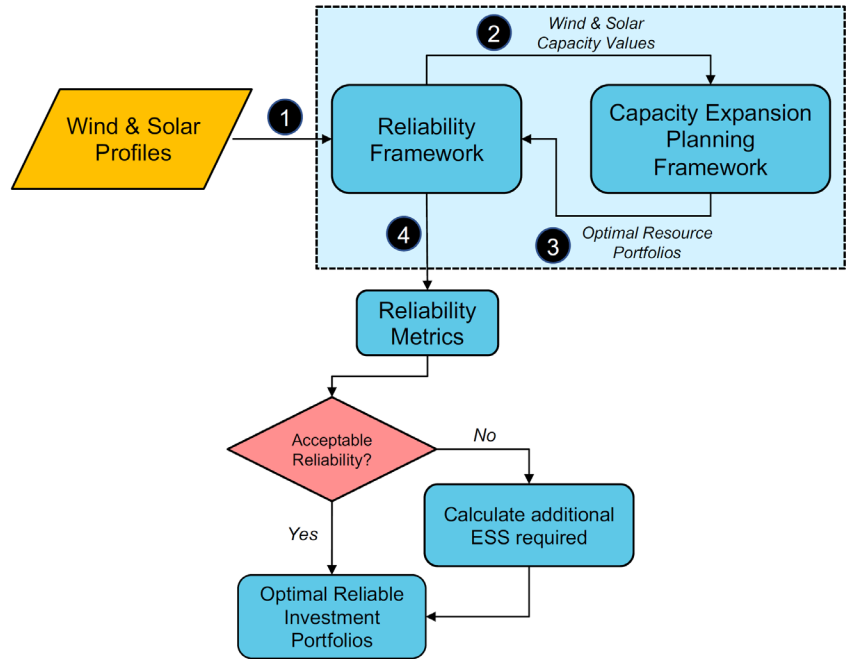


Locations of candidate investments are approximate

# Deploying Capacity Expansion Planning with Resource Adequacy to Size Energy Storage – Case Study



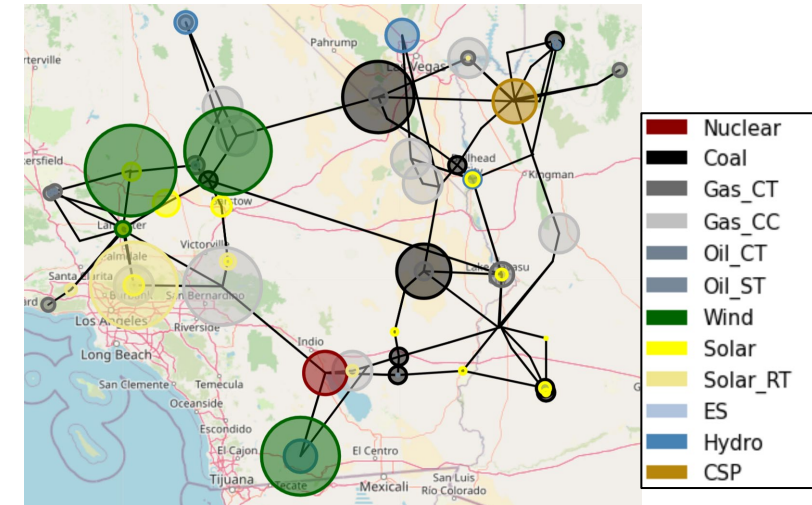
## High-Level Framework



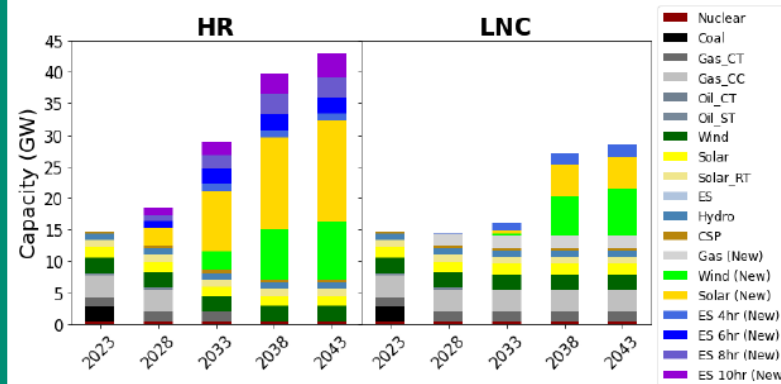
## Scenarios

Variable	Scenario	High Renewable (HR)	Limited New Combustion (LNC)
Candidate Technologies		Utility-scale Solar Utility-scale Wind ES (4-10 hr)	Utility-scale Solar Utility-scale Wind ES (4-10 hr) Gas CC (before 2033)
Retirements		Coal (2025) Oil (2030) Gas CC (2033) Gas CT (2038)	Coal (2025) Oil (2030) Gas CC (Not Retired) Gas CT (Not Retired)
RPS Policy		2028 - 30% 2033 - 40% 2038 - 70% 2043 - 100%	2028 - 30% 2033 - 40% 2038 - 70% 2043 - 80%

## RTS-GMLC Test Case



## Capacity Expansion Results



## Resource Adequacy Results

TABLE II  
RELIABILITY METRICS & ESS SIZES

Case No.	LOLH (h/y)	NEUE*	$P_s$ (MW)	$\bar{r}$ (h)	$\alpha$	$t_s$ (h)	$Q_s^{**}$ (MWh)
HR	11.57	0.0157	381	2.69	0.21	4.45	1694
LNC	9.94	0.0119	385	2.18	0.24	3.26	1254

\*NEUE = normalized EUE (EUE expressed as a % of the load)  
\*\*  $Q_s$  = energy capacity of additional ESS (MWh)

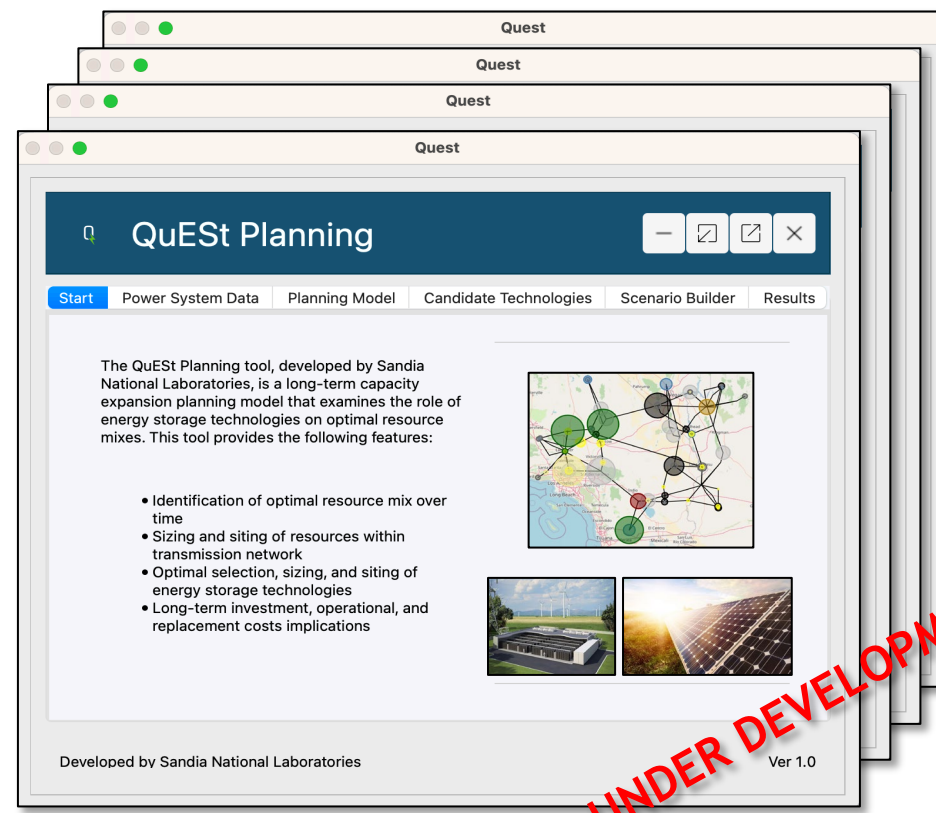
**High Renewable** scenario results in higher energy LOLH, NEUE, and additional ES energy capacity required compared to **Limited New Combustion** scenario to maintain reliability

A. Bera, C. J. Newlun, W. Olis, T. Nguyen, J. Mitra, "Reliability-based Capacity Expansion Planning for Decarbonization with the Aid of Energy Storage," 2023 IEEE Innovative Smart Grid Technologies – Europe (Accepted), Grenoble, France, October 23-26, 2023.

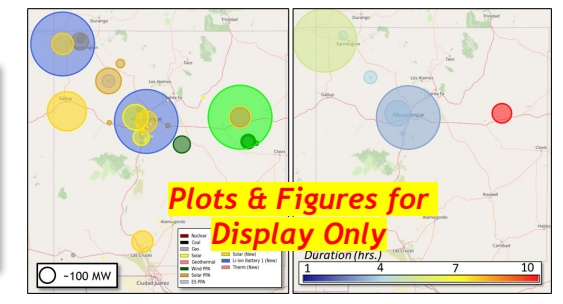
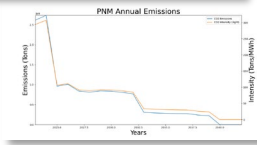
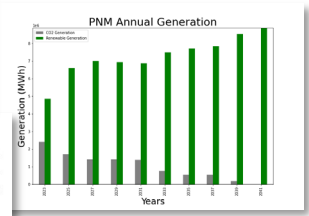
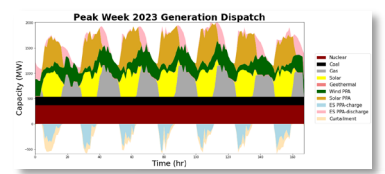
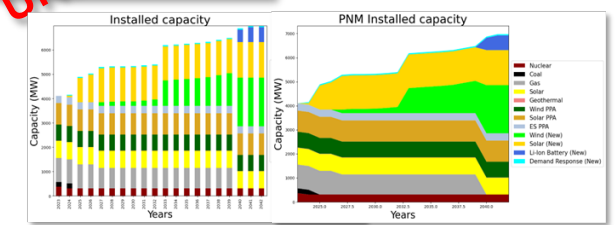
# QuEST Planning Tool



- ❖ QuEST Planning tool is under development
- ❖ Key features of the tool:
  - ❖ Identification of optimal resource mix
  - ❖ Sizing and siting of resources in transmission network
  - ❖ Optimal selection, sizing, and siting of energy storage technologies
  - ❖ Evaluation of long-term cost impacts
  - ❖ Scenario-based planning
- ❖ Incorporating into QuEST Platform
  - ❖ <https://github.com/sandialabs/snl-quest>
  - ❖ QuEST PI: Tu Nguyen, Sandia National Labs



## Sample Outputs & Visualizations



# Conclusions & Next Steps



- ❖ Coordination of planning tools will provide more insights into future investment solutions to achieve power system decarbonization
- ❖ Capacity expansion planning model is a powerful tool to evaluate decarbonization pathways and experiment with future planning scenarios but can get complex
- ❖ Several factors play a role in the investment and deployment of ES technologies
- ❖ Coupling CEP and RA models provide an iterative approach to identifying the amount of ES required to meet system reliability and decarbonization goals
- ❖ **Next Steps:**
  - ❖ Planning tool development for QuEST
  - ❖ Planning framework & CEP/RA coordination for PNM system
  - ❖ Evaluate role of transmission expansion and broad range of ES technologies in CEP model
  - ❖ Investigate temporal representation in the CEP model (extreme events or tight margin time periods)

# Accomplishments & Acknowledgements



## Accomplishments:

- ❖ C.J. Newlun, W. Olis, A. Bera, A. Benson, R.H. Byrne, T. Nguyen, J. Mitra "Planning for Grid Decarbonization in New Mexico: An Energy Storage Perspective" 2024 IEEE Electrical Energy Storage and Technologies (EESAT) (Under review, abstract accepted), San Diego, CA, 2024.
- ❖ A. Bera, C. J. Newlun, W. Olis, T. Nguyen, J. Mitra, "Reliability-based Capacity Expansion Planning for Decarbonization with the Aid of Energy Storage," 2023 IEEE Innovative Smart Grid Technologies - Europe (Accepted), Grenoble, France, October 23-26, 2023.
- ❖ C.J. Newlun, "Power System Planning for Decarbonization & Energy Storage", Presentation to the stakeholders of the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM) Integrated Resource Planning process, August 22, 2023. - Oral Presentation
- ❖ A. Bera, A. Benson, and T. Nguyen, "Reliability-based Sizing of Energy Storage for Systems with Very High Renewable Penetration." 2023 IEEE Power & Energy Society General Meeting (PESGM), Orlando, FL, July 2023.

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Thank You!

Questions?

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