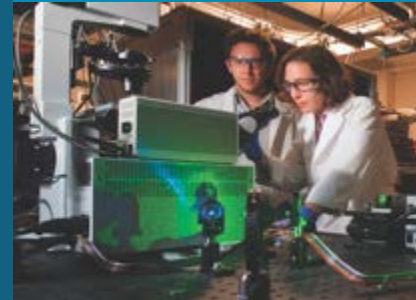


Energy Storage for Resilience Applications



PRESENTED BY

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April 12, 2019



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Outline

Acknowledgements

Reliability versus Resilience

Quantifying the Resilience Benefit

Designing the System for Resilience

Monetizing the Resilience Benefit

Co-optimizing Resilience and Reliability

Summary



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- The DOE Energy Storage Program managed by Dr. Imre Gyuk of the DOE Office of Electricity
- The DOE Microgrid Program managed by Mr. Dan Ton of the DOE Office of Electricity
- The DOE Puerto Rico Program managed by Mr. Dan Ton and Dr. Stephen Walls of the DOE Office of Electricity

Reliability – Low consequence high probability

- Squirrels, birds, etc.
- Traffic accidents
- Trees/wind
- Lightning



Resilience - High consequence low probability events

- Severe winter storms
- Hurricanes
- Tornados
- Earthquakes
- EMPs and GMDs
- Fires
- Physical or cyber attack



Reliability versus Resilience



Reliability

Defined as the ability of the power system to deliver electricity in the quantity and with the quality demanded by users. Reliability is generally measured by interruption indices defined by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Standard 1366.

Metrics are well defined

- System Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)
- System Average Interruption Frequency Index (SAIFI)

Utilities are compensated based on reliability performance



Resilience

Presidential Policy Directive 21 definition:

The term "resilience" means the ability to **prepare for and adapt** to changing conditions and **withstand and recover rapidly** from disruptions.

Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents.

“Standard” metrics do not exist

- GMLC metrics project
- Sandia metrics research

Compensation?



**SANDIA REPORT**

SAND2014-18019
Unlimited Release
September 2014

Conceptual Framework for Developing Resilience Metrics for the Electricity, Oil, and Gas Sectors in the United States

Jean-Paul Watson, Ross Guttromson, Cesar Silva-Monroy, Robert Jeffers, Katherine Jones, James Ellison, Charles Rath, Jared Gearhart, Dean Jones, Tom Corbet, Charles Hanley, La Tonya Walker

Prepared by
Sandia National Laboratories
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87185 and Livermore, California 94550

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Approved for public release; further dissemination unlimited.



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SANDIA REPORT

SAND2017-1493
Unlimited Release
Printed February 2017

Resilience Metrics for the Electric Power System: A Performance-Based Approach

Eric Vugrin, Anya Castillo, Cesar Silva-Monroy

Prepared by
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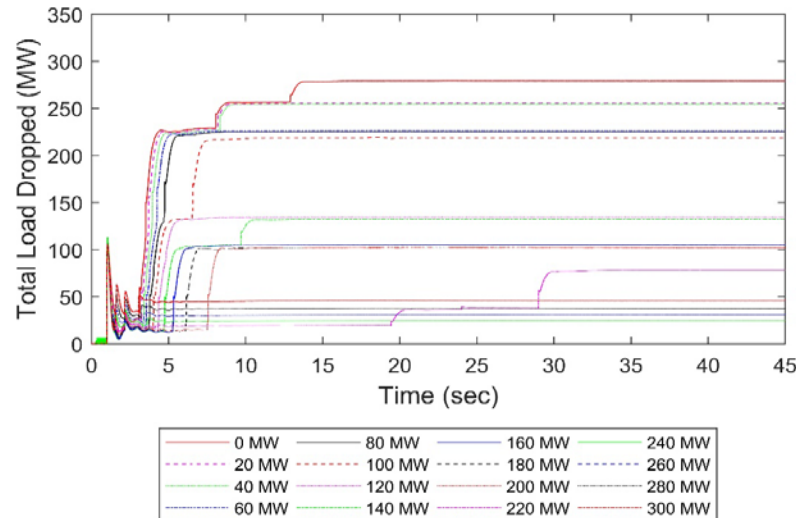


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Stand Alone Applications

- Grid stability
 - Voltage stability
 - Transient stability
 - Small signal stability
- Spinning reserve
- Frequency regulation
- Backup power



Puerto Rico Load Shedding Analysis

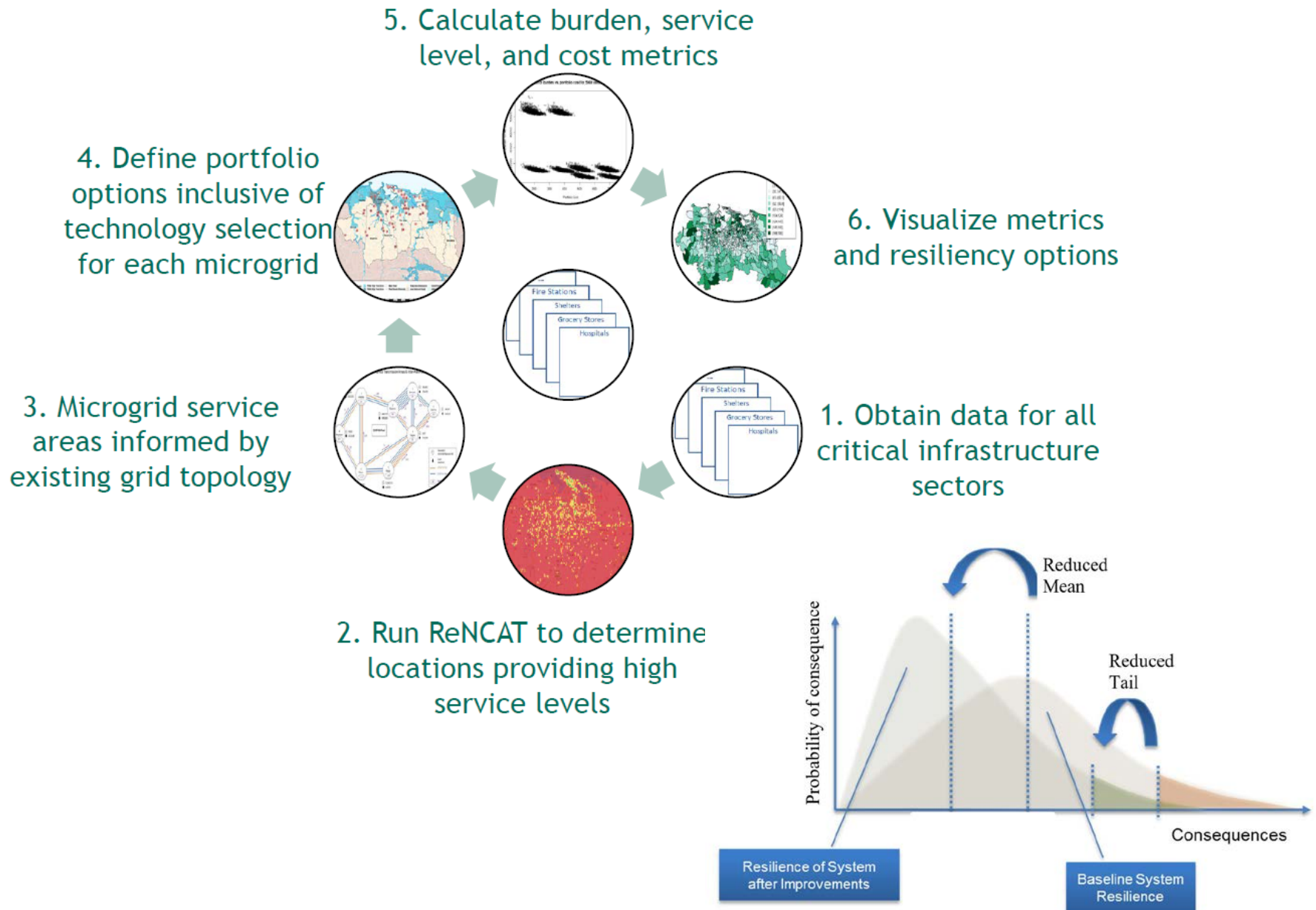
Microgrids

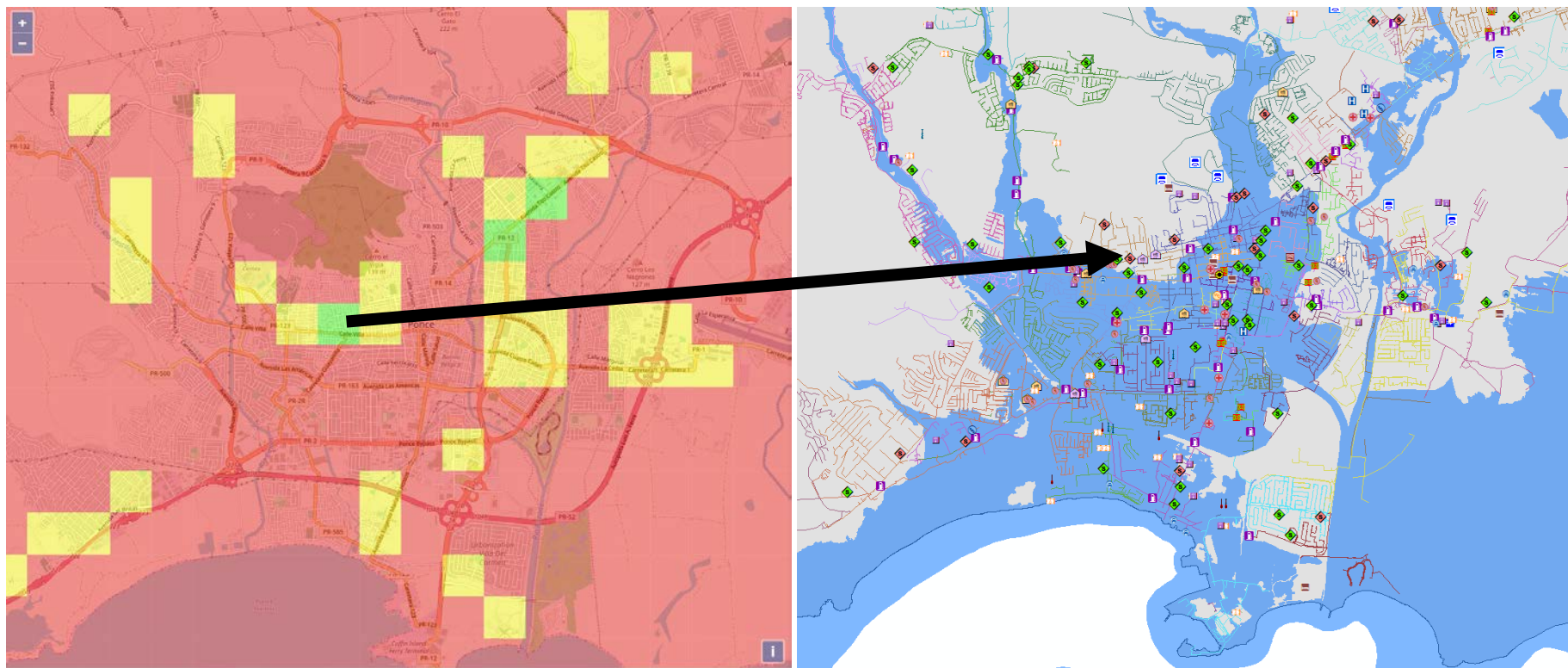
- Energy storage is a key component of any microgrid

Challenges:

- Identifying the appropriate resilience metrics
- Monetizing the benefits
- Tools for resilience analysis
- Tools for microgrid design
- Obtaining data







Green squares identify high concentrations of critical services outside of the hazard zones

Threats considered: flooding, landslides, earthquakes

Sterling Municipal Light Department Resilience Example



Sterling Potential value streams:

- Energy arbitrage
- Reduction in monthly network load (based on monthly peak hour)
- Reduction in capacity payments (based on annual peak hour)
- Grid resilience
- Frequency Regulation

Grid Resilience was the primary goal – other applications help pay for the system

Several potential value streams (1MW, 1MWh 2017-18 data)

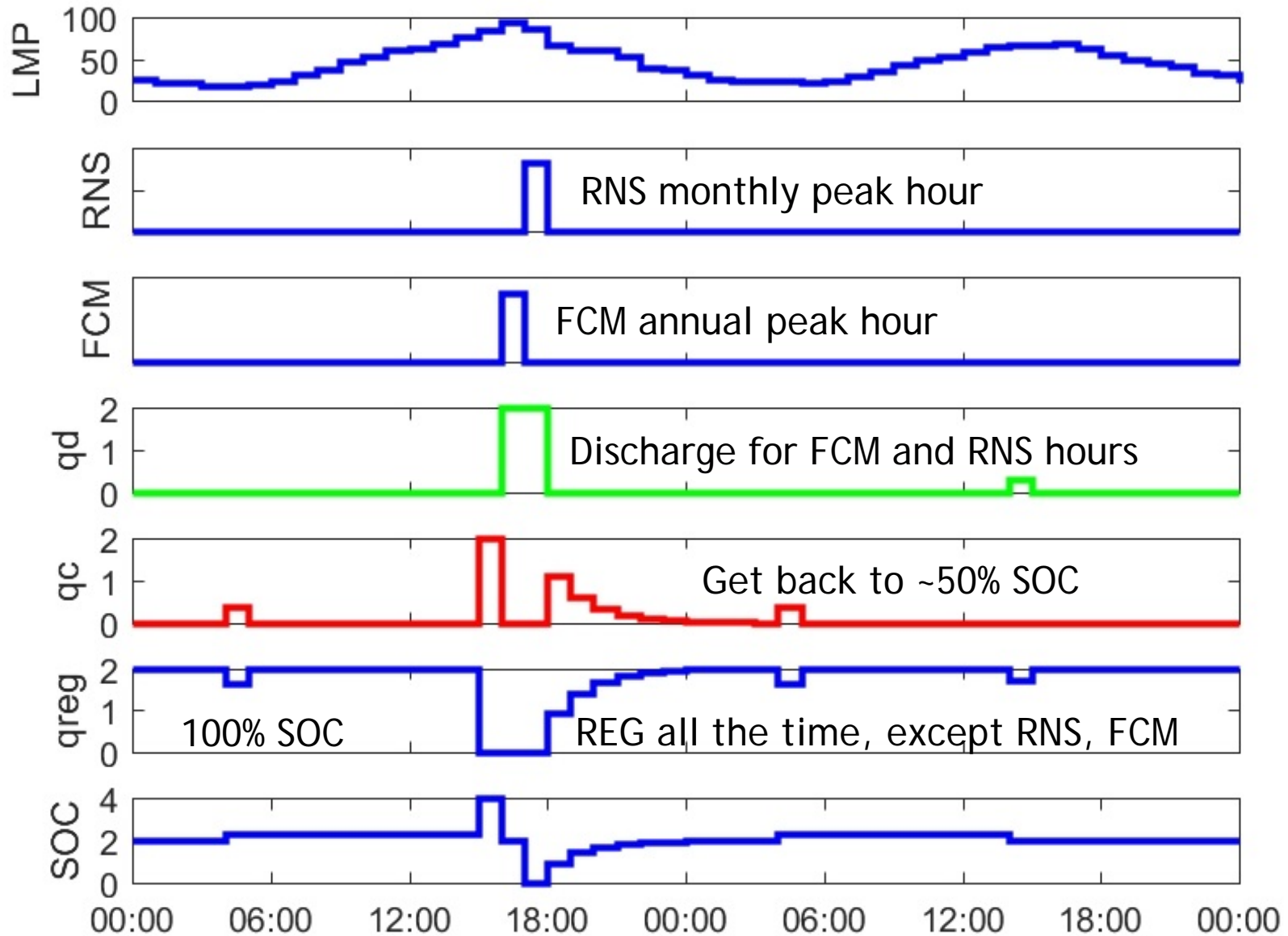
Description	Total	Percent
Arbitrage	\$40,738	16.0%
RNS payment	\$98,707	38.7%
FCM obligation*	\$115,572	45.3%
Total	\$255,017	100%

For more information, please refer to:

R. H. Byrne, S. Hamilton, D. R. Borneo, T. Olinsky-Paul, and I. Gyuk, “The value proposition for energy storage at the Sterling Municipal Light Department,” proceedings of the 2017 IEEE Power and Energy Society General Meeting, Chicago, IL, July 16-20, 2017, pp. 1-5. DOI: 10.1109/PESGM.2017.8274631



Sterling Municipal Light Department Resilience Example

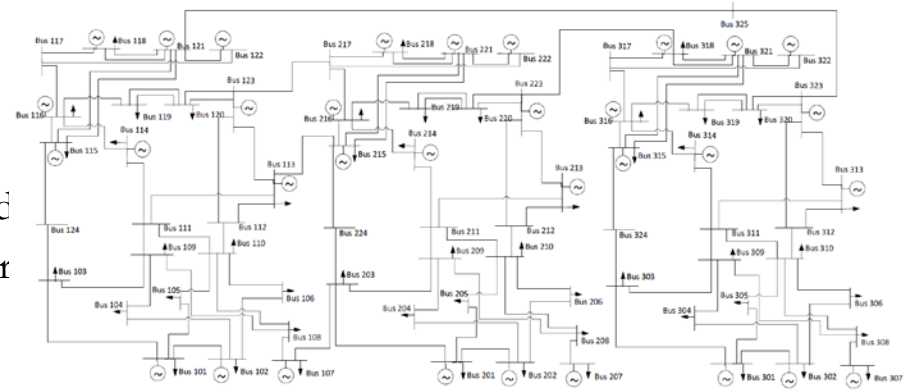


Co-Optimizing Resilience and Reliability

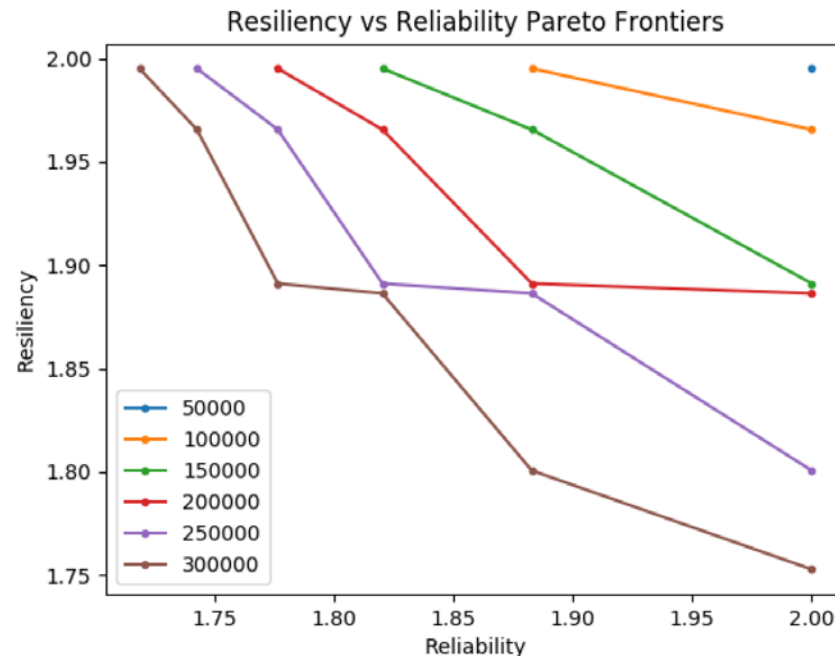


Investment options considered:

- Insert an additional fuse
- Replace a fuse with a recloser
- Place a short distribution line underground
- Add squirrel guard or bird spikes/reflector
- Add an auto barrier
- Increase spending on media outreach
- Formulated as a two-stage stochastic optimization problem



Results for the IEEE
RTS-96 System



Summary



Energy storage is a critical asset for improving grid reliability and resilience

Reliability is well defined and compensation methods are in place for some applications

- Ancillary services: frequency regulation, reserve products
- Utility compensation based on reliability metrics
- Additional work is required to improve the regulatory framework and market products

Resilience

- Metrics are not well defined or agreed upon – system design is heavily influenced by the definition of resilience
- Monetizing resilience benefit is difficult
 - Blue sky benefits
 - Resilience benefits
 - Valuation of resilience (e.g., Value of Lost Load – VOLL)
- Design tools for resilience analysis and design are in their infancy
- Significant work is required to improve the regulatory framework and market products

Additional information: www.sandia.gov/ess

